The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,050.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Colombo	21
,, Carwar	14	,, Galle	22
,, Mangalore	15	,, Negapatam	25
,, Cannanore	16	,, Pondicherry	26
,, Tellicherry	16	,, Madras	28
,, Calicut	17	,, Coconada	30
,, Beypore	17	,, Vizagapatam Oct.	1
,, Cochin	18	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Allepey	19	,, Gopaulpore	2
,, Tuticorin	20	,, False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	6
,, Guadur	21	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat	13
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	15
	Oct.		
,, Fao	1	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	18 0	20 0
DUMPY Muster	17 0	19 0
DAWSON'S Muster, ,, ,,	14 0	16 0

Fresh supplies, pronounced by Smokers to be of "very superior quality," on sale.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 12th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, 650	,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched with Mails for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be taken for the Straits or China.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have received instructions from the shippers, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., to submit to sale by Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of September, at 2 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following Wines and Spirits of their own brand, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Teazer—

C P & Co. 4 Cases Champagne.
22 ditto Still Hock.
5 ditto Amoroso Sherry.
32 ditto Sherry.
12 ditto Geneva (Gin).

Terms—Cash, and the purchaser will have to pay customs duty, &c., and to clear the cases from the Bonded Warehouse.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A CHAWL OF 11 COMPARTMENTS, AT CHINCHBUNDER FIRST ROW, IN 11 LOTS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Memon Cassum Abdool Gunny, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable property in 11 lots, viz :—

A Piece of Ground admeasuring 112 8/9 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 271, together with the one-storied Chawl of 11 compartments standing thereon, assessed under No. 29, situate in the Chinchbunder 1st Row, opposite the Khojas' Jamatkhana, and bounded on the north and west by the vacant ground of Cassum Abdool Gunney, on the east partly by the vacant ground of Ebram Ramjee and partly by that of Hormusjee Ruttonjee, and on the south by the Chinchbunder 1st Row.

For further particulars and plan apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Frere Land Bunder, on account and at the risk of Memon Jooma Ahmed—

200 to 225 logs first and ordinary first class Moulmein Teak, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1871.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

BOX WOOD
IN BLOCKS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE, Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 10
Single Copy Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 1st October 1871, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th September 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY OF 70,000 INDIAN MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till Monday, the 25th September 1871, and will be opened on the following day in the Hoozoor Kutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. Twenty-five thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipooram in Cochin in the months of October and November 1871, and the remainder, gradually, in each succeeding month so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1872.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected.

6. The Tenders should specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Cochin Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bombay Salt."

W. E. ELLICOT,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 31st August 1871.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co. (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 216 per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1871, at the rate of 9 per cent on the PAID UP CAPITAL, will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, to the SHAREHOLDERS on the Register on the 9th September 1871, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company.

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજી દા૦ રાગવજી કીરપાલ.

i. e. NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney, Ragowjee Kirpall,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF INDIA : WHY SO COSTLY ? By C. S. Thomason, Captain, Royal Bengal Engineers. 8vo. Sewed. Price 12 Annas. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay; King, Hamilton, & Co., Calcutta; and Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,
(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, & ANTI-SPASMODIC)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
In Bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 3-8 each.

FLUID
EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL,

A remedial agent of great service in Diarrhœa and Dysentery—*specially the latter in all stages.*
In Bottles at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF RED GUM,

A very convenient and efficacious form for administration of this valuable Australian remedy, which, although of recent introduction, has already attained a very high character among the profession in England, and is much prescribed by Sir Ranald Martin, the celebrated Indian Physician, frequently in combination with the Extract of Bael.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURES;
With and without Opium ;

Prepared strictly according to Dr. Leith's original prescriptions.

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

N. B.—Full directions are given on each bottle in Marathi and Guzerathi.

In Bottles with Opium at	Rs. 2 8
Do. without do.	1 8

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,
(Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formula,)

In simple Diarrhœa, and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

CHOLERA

appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced, by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use* in *all unavoidable sources* of *impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of

DISINFECTANTS.

Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants become on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.

CARBOLIC ACID,

in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant supplied by the discoveries of modern sciences ; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it ; by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S
PATENT POWDER

For general purposes of disinfection.
In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and casks of 200 lbs. each.
In bottle, with dredger tops, for use in the "bath-room."

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED
CARBOLIC ACID,

For Sewage purposes.
In Bottles, and 1 or 2 gallon Jars.

A Sheet of Notes upon the uses of Carbolic Acid, with especial reference to Cholera, free, upon application, to

THE SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT and HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

THE COMMITTEE of the SAILORS' HOME are ready to receive proposals from respectable parties to act as PURVEYORS of the Home. Conditions may be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary, to whom applications are to be sent on or before the 19th instant.

FIREWOOD FROM SIND.—The Undersigned is PREPARED TO SELL up to 100,000 maunds of BABOOL FUEL FROM THE SIND FORESTS, situated on and near the banks of the Indus, below Kotree. Delivery either in the Forests or at Ketty Bunder, situated at the mouth of the Indus. Early applications are invited. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. SCHLICH,
Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10⅞d. ,,
For smaller sums	1s. 10 11/16d. ,,

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 560 per SHARE, will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the 7th inst., on application at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY, }

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (SIXTY RUPEES) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after the 20th instant, by the Undersigned, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood in the Register on the 5th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of Dababhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To fix the Directors' fees.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PURE KEROSINE OIL for LIGHTING the STREETS and ROADS within the Municipal limits of Kurrachee, to the 31st March 1872, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20th September 1871.

The Oil to be delivered FREE OF ALL CHARGES at the Municipal Store's Yard.

About 1,500 gallons of Oil will be required monthly.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

Further particulars to be ascertained on application to

G. R. DALLIMORE,
Secretary and Surveyor, Kurrachee Municipality.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 2nd Sept. 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, (both days inclusive), for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1871.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.

Railway Time Tables :—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway
- Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
- P. & O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,
ALL
LAST SEASON'S STOCK,
TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8th AUGUST 1871.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT
TO
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermention low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT
OF
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Deck Suits		17 0			
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0			
Warm Suits		35 0			
Over Coats, lined		35 0			
Inverness Capes		30 0 to 35 0			
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8	18 8	
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0			
Sleeping Suits, each	6-8, 7-8,	10 0	17 0	17 8	
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0	23 0	
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8		
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0			
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0			
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8			
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0			
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8			
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0			
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0			
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0			
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0			
Superfine ditto	six	24 0			
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.		10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8
Cotton Socks, per doz.		11 0			
Fine Fancy Stripes		12 8	14 8	16 8	
Merino, Fancy and Plain		15 0	16 8	18 0	
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0			
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0			
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0			
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0			
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12			
Black Hide Bags		10 0			
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8			
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8			
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4			
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12			
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8			
Travelling Pillows		1 12	2 0		
Pillow Cases, each		1 8			
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8			

WHITE HELMETS.

FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets, fitted with Chin Strap.	14 8	16 0
White Regulation Helmets, extra quality with Chin Strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, wide brim	13 8	15 0
Do. do. extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, wide brim	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for evening wear, from	5 0	6 0
to	7 0	8 0

BRACES,

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Guyot's French Braces	1 14	2 0
Do. best quality	2 0	2 0
Light, Leather, very strong	2 0	2 0
Scarlet, Berlin	2 0	2 0
White, do.	2 0	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

'N. V. CURRANEE & Co., UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

Messrs. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN
BOMBAY,
ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

in the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests ; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome, Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,
BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CLARET, PER P. & O. STEAMER NUBIA.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own brand)	per doz. Rs.	14 0	7 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC ditto	do	10 0	5 8
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 6
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Barsac (White)	do	18 0	...
Do Chablis do	do	18 0	...
Do Chateau Margaux	do	28 0	...
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	do	35 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do * *	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	21 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
And other well-known Brandies.			
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse" brand	do	18 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	15 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles	do	23 8	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	...	7 0
JAMAICA RUM	do	18 0	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	do	5 12	3 12
Do Tennent's	do	4 12	3 0
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Also on hand, BEER by Alsopp, Atkins, &c.

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Messrs. B. & S. have the pleasure to inform Messes, Clubs, and the Trade, that they can, if desired, address their Orders direct to their Bordeaux House.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—		
Veuve Cliquot	Rs. 32	per doz.
STILL HOCKS :—		
Laubenheimer	,, 15	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20	,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24	,,
Steinwein	,, 24	,,
Johannisberger	,, 30	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45	,,
CLARETS :—		
Chateau Bellevue	,, 1	,,
Chateau de Franda	,, 16	,,
Vray Canon	,, 18	,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,
BRANDIES :—		
S. W. S. 1866 Vintage	,, 18	,,
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20	,,
H. and C. Belaresque	,, 22	,,
Jules Robins	,, 22	,,
Cautier Frères	,, 24	,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28	,,
Jules Robin & Co.	,, 22	,,
BEER :—		
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6	,,
Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen	,, 5	,,
ITALIAN WINES :—		
Sicilian Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12	,,
Barbera Amaro Spumante	,, 14	,,
Ditto Secco	,, 14	,,
Brachetto	,, 14	,,
Barolo	,, 14	,,
Nebiolo	,, 14	,,
Passito	,, 14	,,
Vermouth	,, 16	,,
,,	,, 20	,,
OLIVE OIL :—		
Genuine Italian	,, 8	

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES :—

"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes containing 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6¼ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6¼ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th August 1871.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The superiority of the Company's imports is so well and so widely known throughout the Presidency, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

SHERRIES	per doz. Rs.	22½, 26, 28, 34, 38, 44
BURGUNDIES, Red and White.	,,	16, 22, 22-8*
CHAMPAGNES, Superior Dry	,,	32, 36*, 38*, 40*
CLARETS, Breakfast & Dinner.	,,	11, 14*, 20, 30*
GREEK, Red and White	,,	15, 20, 24, 27, 33
HOCKS, Sparkling and Still	,,	21*, 27*, 31*, 36*, 40*
HUNGARIAN	,,	19, 22
MOSELLES (highest class only)	,,	36*, 38*
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	,,	21½, 27*, 34*
SAUTERNES	,,	20, 22½, 30

* Pints at a small advance per case.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY, real Cognacs, our own brands	per doz. Rs.	18, 24, 27
GINS, London and Hollands	,,	16, 24
RUM, real Jamaica	,,	18, 21
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	,,	18, 19

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

AQUA D'ORO, CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, &c., &c., by the first makers only.

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ANGOSTURA, GINGER, ORANGE, VERMOUTH, &c., &c.

ALES AND STOUTS.

By Alsopp, Bass (Stone's), Barclay, Guinness, and White.

The above are CASH Quotations ; detailed Priced Lists and Terms of business on application.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) AND POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH FIRM, OFFICE and GODOWN ACCOMMODATION. Rent Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a month. Apply to B.G., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a FOUR-IN-HAND DRAG, with Silver Mounted Harness complete, quite new and of English manufacture.

Also a team of FOUR YOUNG WALERS; fast, sound, and thoroughly broken in to a Four-in-hand in any place.

Apply, with full particulars, to BABOO RAJ CHUNDER DOSS, Clerk, Simla.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEMEN.—Terms Moderate.—The House is pleasantly situated in a healthy locality commanding a full view of Malabar Hill, Back Bay, the Maidan, Apollo Pier, and Harbour. About 8 minutes' walk from the Dockyard, Fort. Good Stabling if required. Terms, &c, apply to 8 Grant's Buildings, 2nd Floor,

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co's Cotton Screws, House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMEMTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19 MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Port Canning and New Bank of Bombay, 1st, at 415 and 632½ respectively. Spinning shares closed firm. New French Loan quoted at 95.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Evezard, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Currant, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Hardiman, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Lonsdale, Captain, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Young, Lieutenant, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, on leave, from Poona.
Veale, Surgeon, British Medical Department, from leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 11.

The following officers will leave to-day for England:—
Mears, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave.
Harris, Ensign, 106th Regiment, on sick leave.
Lonsdale, Captain, 49th Regiment, on sick leave.
Young, Lieutenant, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, on private affairs.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 9th September 1871.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 588 of the 6th instant, Staff Surgeon J. Parr is placed on general duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 31st August 1871:—

Captain W. M. Campbell, Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent G. T. Survey of India.

Lieut. S. G. D. Turner, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department.

Lieut. W. H. T. Smee, 66th Foot, was appointed Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, with effect from the 19th June last.

Assistant Surgeon D. B. Long is transferred from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Northern Division, and, on proceeding to join, will travel at the public expense.

The following order is confirmed:—

Indore Station Order, dated 28th August 1871, appointing Lieut. (local Captain) H. T. Herchmer Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Ensign J. F. Irwin, 59th Foot, performed the duties of Station Staff Officer, Indore, from the 24th to the 28th August 1871.

The following arrangement in the 59th Foot is confirmed:—

Captain Herchmer performed the duties of Interpreter from the 1st to 30th April 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

49th Foot—Captain E. Lonsdale, to remain at Ahmednuggur, from 1st September 1871, for 30 days, on medical certificate, in extension.

1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry—Veterinary Surgeon F. M. Cullimore, from the 3rd to the 30th September 1871, in extension, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Captain C. M. Ducat, attached to 16th N. I., for one month, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieut D. G. Pedder, 8th N. I., from 15th September for 15 days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the lower standard test:—

15th Hussars—Lieut H. W. R. Blackett.
Royal Engineers—Lieut. J. Brown.
59th Foot—Lieut. H. A. Wilson.
British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon R. W. Hare.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Mr. J. Folliott Stokes, Executive Engineer 1st grade, Kharrian Division, Punjab State Railway, has been selected by the Government of India for special duty in association with the Consulting Engineer for State Railways.

Mr. A. C. Raynor, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mozuffurgurh, obtained leave of absence on medical certificate from the 3rd November to the 25th December 1870.

This cancels "Punjab Gazette" Order No. 2147, dated 6th December 1870.

Major F. M. Birch is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Hall, with effect from 1st September 1871.

Mr. E. W. Trotter, Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 31st August 1871, the unexpired portion (14 days) of the privilege leave of absence granted him in "Punjab Gazette" Order No. 1063 dated 7th June last, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. J. C. Doran having made over charge of the Wards Institute at Umballa to Mr. Robinson on the afternoon of the 29th May 1871, the appointments notified in "Punjab Gazette" Order No. 265 dated 17th July 1871, will have effect from the 30th May 1871.

Assistant Surgeon F. Metcalfe, in Civil Medical charge of Kurnal, is confirmed in that appointment.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Hongkong, Aug. 18.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c.
Steamer Walamo, Johnson, to Liverpool.
Steamer Abyssinia, Gray, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The ship City of Foochow, to London via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Walkyrin, 45 casks beer, S. Rustomjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 42 packages hardware, T Adamjee.
Singapore (s), 19 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Walamo (s), 24 cases sherry and 6 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
White Adder, 12 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Walkyrin, 20 cases matches, A A Dawoo Khan; 21 cases eau de colonge, A N Ardaseer & Sons; 23 cases matches, A J Khan.

FROM BOSTON.

Springfield, 2 cases tobacco, Farnham & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Foochow, 150 cases kerosine oil, R Cowasjee & Co.
Afrique (s), 50 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Asie (s), 55 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Cannanore, 30 cases brandy, D Sorabjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute (s), 52 bales cotton, L Asaria.
Calli rhoe, 112 bales cotton, H Coopurchund; 250 bundles linseed, J Dewjee.
Pericles, 1100 bundles galls, S Vagjee; 70 bales cotton, L Nowrungrum; 52 bales wool, F Dayabhoy; 100 bales cotton, T Moolchund; 35 bales wool, S Tribhovun; 52 bales cotton, T Ramchunder.
Walamo (s), 1 bale cotton, H Bhanjee & Co.
Surat (s), 40 bales cotton, D Goul; 19 bales cotton, D Nerput.
Indus (s), 200 bales cotton, R Nursee; 25 bales wool, L Govindjee; 91 bales cotton, C Ludha; 56 bales cotton, J Dyal; 115 bales wool, M Jetta.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 40 bales senna leaves, S S Narelwalla; 115 bales hemp, H Cursonjee; 28 packages croton seed, M Morarjee; 476 E. teeth, M Hurruckchund; 2 cases mother o' pearl shells, N Ghangjee.
City of Foochow, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, N Govindjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat (s), 2 packages shawls, M Tyebally.

FOR HAVRE.

Ada (s), 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 76 bales cotton, R Dhunjeeshaw; 10 chests M opium, H E H Habib; 15 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 25 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 11 chests M opium, H A N Mahomed; 4½ chests M opium, R Jugnathdass; 68½ chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 12 chests M opium, H E Ellias; 75½ chests M opium, N Kessowjee & Co; 15½ chests M opium, B Balchund; 11 chests M opium, D G Hoosun; 16 chests M opium, R Habibhoy; 15 chests M opium, C Ebram; 15 chests M opium, N Jorawarmul; 7 chests M opium, F Ameejeebhoy; 17 chests M opium, R Khimjee & Co; 7 chests M opium, T Sewsa; 12 chests M opium, E Noordin & Co; 26 chests M opium, J Nasasurlab; 6 chests M opium, E D Lungrana.

FOR SHANGHAI

Travancore (s), 6 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 54 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 21 chests M opium, E J Ebram; 9 chests M opium, G Coonjlal.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHUGWUNTRAO—September 9th, at his grandfather's house, in Old Sonapoor Street, Madhowsett's Lane, Bhugwuntrao, son of Dinanath Gopinathjee Chapwalla, aged one year and two months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BODDAM—September 6th, at Hazaribaugh, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Boddam, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.
HEARN—September 7th, at the Adyar, Madras, the wife of Major C. S. Hearn, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.
LOWTHER—August 30th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Charles Walker Lowther, Head Master, Bareilly Mission School, of a daughter, still-born.
SHARP—September 2nd, at Beawur, Ajmere, the wife of Sergeant J. Sharp, R.E., Overseer, D. P. W., of a son.
WHITE—September 6th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. James Alfred White, of the East India Railway Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1871.

SINCE his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, Mr. George Campbell has said and done a good deal to disturb the slumbers of contented officials in a Presidency to which it seemed likely that Madras would soon be able to transfer her own epithet of "benighted." Mr. Campbell is a man whose intellectual activity is backed by abundance of physical energy; and he seems to be determined to know no rest himself, and to give the servants of Government under him no rest either, until he has seen with his own eyes the actual state of his dominions and pushed reform into every department of the State that appears to him to need reconstruction. He is, we believe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Bengal who has taken the trouble to pay a visit to the newly-acquired Eastern provinces beyond the Ganges which more than any of the older settlements need the watchful care of a wise ruler; and he occupies his leisure, on the long river voyage into the heart of those distant regions, in writing minutes which expose abuses so frankly and upset long-standing regulations with such rude unconcern for other people's feelings or for any consideration but the public good, that each one falls like a bombshell among his easy-going subjects in Calcutta. It is quite possible that Mr. Campbell may not be invariably in the right; but at least it is a good thing for India to have a man holding such a position as that of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal who is not willing to give way to the too common prejudice of letting things remain as they are in the hope that they may at all events last our time, but who insists on pouring a flood of light into the darkest corners of Indian administration. Mr. Campbell's interference may cause irritation and confusion at first; but, when the dust of controversy clears off, it will be owned that the Lieutenant Governor did excellent service in revealing the existence of masses of rubbish which in the general interest it was necessary to sweep away.

We are not in a position to judge what amount of truth there may be in the complaint which is pressed with great earnestness by the civilians of Bengal, that one of Mr. Campbell's reforms consists in disregarding the rule of promotion by seniority in the Civil Service altogether, for the sake of advancing favourites of his own who have no extraordinary merit to distinguish them from the civilians they have superseded. In the list published by the *Englishman* of these promotions by selection, we find two gentlemen of the name of Mangles and one of the name of Halliday raised over the heads of a number of their seniors in the service; and it is but natural that critics who do not believe in hereditary genius, and who besides are soured by disappointment, should say the system of open competition for entrance to the Civil Service is a mockery and a snare if the prizes of that service are reserved, under the new system of promotion by selection, for Anglo-Indians belonging to the old governing families. What is such a system, it is asked, but the rule of jobbery revived under another name? The discontent at the working of promotion by selection is by no means confined to Bengal civilians; any one who keeps his ears open can hear frequent complaints on this score in the Bombay Presidency, where it is often said that nowadays it is useless for a servant of Government to try to get on by merely doing hard work faithfully in a distant station—he must pay court at Poona and Bombay, making the most of himself on all possible occasions, and even go home to call the attention of secretaries and members of Council to his surpassing merits, or, unless he be blessed with a name held in high esteem in the India Office, he may be a heaven-born judge or statesman and yet be condemned to languish all his time in obscurity. We cannot admit that these complaints in our own Presidency are well founded. There have been some conspicuous examples of promotion by selection, instead of seniority, in the Bombay Civil Service during the last two or three years, and the public voice gives Sir Seymour Fitzgerald credit for having used his patronage to promote to high office men whose remarkable abilities fully justified their preferment. It is impossible, and would be impolitic if it were possible, to tie down the Governor of a Presidency to a system of routine which might surround him with a set of incapables who could give him neither assistance nor advice, but from whom he could not by the rules of the service attempt to disembarrass himself. Some discretion in the choice of men must be left to a ruler entrusted with such high powers; and we should have supposed that of all men Mr. George Campbell was the most likely to use the privilege of superseding senior civilians discreetly and conscientiously. But it may be admitted that the exercise of such exceptional authority ought to be confined within certain narrow limits, and watched at all times with the utmost jealousy by the public. Much discontent would be prevented if a rule were laid down, declaring what are the special appointments to which an Indian Governor may promote men by selection; for it will be acknowledged on all hands that, with regard to three-fourths of the appointments open to members of the Civil Service, the rule of promotion by seniority ought to be strictly enforced. At present all is uncertainty, so that no appointment can fall vacant without agitating the minds of all who can by any possibility lay claim to it with anxious hopes and fears, nor can it be filled up without creating half-a-dozen malcontents for one man who is satisfied with the result. It is needless to say that this want of security for steady advancement—at all events up to certain grades—does not improve the tone of the Civil Service.

IT will be a year next Saturday since the victorious Prussians, beating Vinoy's disheartened troops back from Chatillon into the city, formed their leaguer round Paris, and began a siege, itself one of the most memorable in history, though our recollections of it have been already half effaced by the still more startling second siege in which Frenchmen fought with Frenchmen to complete the ruin of the capital of France. It was on the 19th of September that, the environment of the city by the invaders being complete, the gates were closed, and Paris was shut out from all communication with the rest of the world for four long terrible months. By the same date this year the Prussian troops will probably have evacuated the departments they have till now occupied in the neighbourhood of the capital, and Germany will henceforth be content to hold Champagne and French Lorraine in pledge till the balance of the indemnity is paid by France. The conquerors have already received 60 millions in cash. The remaining 140 millions is not payable till the spring of 1874; but, though France has so far fulfilled her obligations, the treaty dictated by Prince Bismarck allowed the Germans to remain about Paris so long as they thought there was any fear of the Government they had treated with being upset by a fresh revolution. The withdrawal of the German troops may be accepted, therefore, as a proof that, in the opinion of Europe, the position of M. Thiers is well assured for the present, in spite of the resignation of his colleagues and of the little differences he has lately had with the majority of the Assembly. The Ministry resigned, we presume, because the Monarchical majority insisted on disbanding the National Guard, the favourite force of the democracy. M. Thiers, who seems to be anxious to become a good Republican, resigned also, being himself of opinion that the popular force should continue to exist; but the Assembly, which cannot do without him yet, and is always panic-stricken when he talks of surrendering his powers, seems to have once more prevailed upon him to resume his place at the head of the Executive Government, so that probably a compromise will be agreed to on the question of the dissolution of the National Guard, and the dispute amicably arranged, as in the case of the Decentralisation Bill. As the Republicans wish to keep him in office, and the Monarchists are afraid to turn him out, M. Thiers may hold his own yet awhile, and the adjournment of the Assembly for its vacation will soon give him two months' rest.

THE floods in Bengal are everywhere abating.

A SPECIAL telegram informs us that there has been a riot in Bareilly Jail, and that five persons were killed and thirty wounded.

WE see it stated that the three Bengalee civilians whose arrival is shortly expected at Calcutta are to have a public welcome.

THERE was a foot-race round Jakko, Simla, on Tuesday. Nine started, and Captain Scott, aide-de-camp, was the winner, getting over the distance, four miles and seven furlongs, in forty minutes.

THE Government of India have decided that the postal authorities, when living within the local limits of a military cantonment, are subject to all cantonment regulations, whether sanitary or as regards discipline.

THE Ceylon papers announce with regret the death, on the 9th August last, of Mr. C. A. Lorenz, a member of the Legislative Council. The law courts and police courts were closed as a mark of respect to his memory.

THE arrangements for the conveyance of goods between Dhurrumpore and Kalka at present is to have the packages transported by coolies. This arrangement will continue until such time as the road is fit for wheeled conveyances to pass over.

ON an inquiry made by the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, whether a military officer without a substantive appointment, who officiates in a civil appointment on a progressive salary, is entitled to periodical increases of pay, the Government of India have decided in the negative.

THE re-opening of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway to traffic between Umballa and Saharunpore, and thence to Calcutta and Bombay, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed for a few days in consequence of very heavy rain having fallen a few days ago. It is expected that the communication between Umballa and the Beas (east bank) will be restored by the end of the month.

THE Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, has, we read, called upon the Indian Government for further information regarding the proposals of the Committee appointed to consider the best method of guarding against the forgery of stamped papers. The above-mentioned despatch has been forwarded by Government to the Mint Master, with a request that the Committee be reorganised, and the question taken up again for reconsideration.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* at Sylhet reports the death of the Lushai chief, Sook Pilal. This occurrence, our contemporary thinks, seems to remove any chance there might have been of the expedition meeting with support from any of the tribes; and, as it will give rise to a fresh demand for heads, increases the necessity for vigorous and timely measures being adopted. A raid is said to be expected after the rains in the Sylhet or Tipperah direction.

THE China papers to hand yesterday show that there is a lull at present in political matters in China. Mr. Wade's appointment as Minister at Peking has been variously received. "His abilities," says the *China Mail*, "are unquestioned, but many doubt his fitness for a post which, while it requires firmness and decision, also involves the power of representing or misrepresenting to the Home Government the real nature of our relations with this large empire." It is said that the young Emperor's marriage has been postponed until next year, and the important question of audience is given as the principal reason for the delay. At Hongkong, and in the southern provinces of China, the excitement known as the Shan-sin-fan has not altogether disappeared. It has extended to Amoy, and as far inland as Kwangsi. In some districts it is difficult to distinguish between movements against foreigners and those against the mandarins occasioned by over-taxation.

RIOT IN BAREILLY JAIL.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

ALLAHABAD, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

There has been a riot in Bareilly Jail. Five persons killed and thirty wounded.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

(Specially telegraphed for the Bombay Gazette.)

MONDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.
FIRST DAY.

STARTER.—Major Wakefield.
UMPIRE
JUDGE.—T. M. Filgate, Esq.

The weather in the afternoon was rainy.

1ST RACE.—1st heat of *Sassoon Cup* Race.

PRIZES.—A cup presented by the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I. and four cups from the fund. Distance one mile. To start at 4-30 punctually.

Staff Crew.	st.	lbs.	*Kirkee Club Crew.*	st.	lbs.
1 Carnegy	10	13	1 Gordon	10	0
2 Wall	9	13½	2 Holberton	11	9½
3 Malcolmson	12	6½	3 Turner	12	10
St. — McRae	13	5	St. — Campbell ...	11	7
Cox — Ebden	8	7½	Cox — Mathew ...	10	0
Colour—Light Blue.			*Colours—Blue and Scarlet.*		

83rd Regiment Crew.

	st	lbs
1 Metcalfe	10	2
2 Wyndham	9	4
3 Heath	13	8
St. — Marriott	11	6
Cox. — Geoghegan	9	0

Colour—White.

The Staff Crew won easily.

2ND RACE.—*2nd Heat* to start at 5 P.M.

Civilian Crew.	st.	lbs.	*Engineers, Irrigation Department.*	st.	lbs.
1 Unwin	10	2	1 Buckle	11	2
2 Reid	10	7	2 Joyner	10	7
3 Hammick	12	0	3 Pottinger	11	9
St. — Horsley	12	1	St. — Whiting ...	10	9
Cox. — Oxenham ...	9	7	Cox — Hughes ...	9	10
Colours—Red and Black.			*Colours—Purple and White.*		

Bombay Club Crew.

	st.	lbs.
1 Farran	9	4
2 Atkinson	11	3
3 Acworth	13	3
St. — Murry	10	3
Cox. — Warre	10	2

Colour—Dark Blue.

The Civilian Crew won easily. The Bombay boat was absent.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, 2,578 tons and 500 h. p., Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Hoskyns	Captain Lonsdale
Mr John Dillon	Captain and Mrs Mears
Mr P Blun	Mr Blodu
Captain and Mrs Handcock	Ensign Harris
Sergeant Short	Mr C Grant
Mr Tyler	Mrs Short
Lieutenant Young	Dr A Smith.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Arathoon and two infants	Mr H G Duggan
Mr and Mrs Macdonald	Mr and Mrs Trinwell
	Dr Harrison.

FOR MALTA—Mrs Masters and two Miss Masters.

FOR ADEN.

Lieutenant Chadwick	Assistant Apothecary C Bell.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EVACUATION OF FRENCH TERRITORY BY THE PRUSSIANS.

PARIS, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

The Prussians to-day commenced evacuating the four departments around Paris. The evacuation will terminate in three or four days.

The court-martial on the Communist prisoners has condemned Rossel to death with military degradation.

The French Government has agreed to the project for the permanent installation of its head-quarters at Versailles.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 8TH SEPT., NOON.

Total Weekly sales of Cotton... 119,000 bales.
„ „ Surats ...... 25,000 „
Actual Stock of Cotton .... 520,000 „
„ „ „ Surats.. 126,000 „
Total Weekly Imports of Cotton. 50,000 „
„ „ „ Surats.. 6,000 „
Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.
Consols for account, 93¼.

LONDON, 8TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.
Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a good demand, but business has been checked by higher prices being asked.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1⅜d.

The sum of £220,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrived from Bombay, Antrim.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

HONGKONG, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Telegraphic communication between here and Shanghai is indefinitely interrupted.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 12TH AUGUST.

Parliament resumed business on Tuesday, the 25th July, and has since been principally occupied with the new tariff, which has now been passed through committees by large majorities.

The principles of the new tariff are decidedly protectionist. Duties of 20 per cent. are placed on boots and shoes, wearing apparel, furniture, and the greater portion of manufactured articles, and 10 per cent. on woollen piece-goods, many articles which cannot at present be manufactured in the colony, and articles partly made up. The list of exemptions has been largely increased, and now includes most raw materials and nearly all piece-goods for ladies' dresses, except silks and silk mixtures.

Mr. Walsh, the new Attorney-General, has been elected for Ballarat without opposition, and Mr. W. A. C. Beckett has been appointed to represent the Ministry in the Upper House.

The Marquis of Normanby has left for Queensland. After staying a few days in Sydney, on the way, he reached Brisbane safely on the 11th instant. Mr. Anthony Trollope has left for the same colony. The Cape route finds greater favour with the present Government than with the last, and preliminary steps are being taken to opening up that line with powerful steamers.

Measures are on foot for celebrating the Scott Centenary in most of the principal towns throughout Australia.

The export of Victorian gold to the end of July last was 113,441 ounces more than that for the same period last year.

In Sydney, Captain Longmuir has been convicted of kidnapping South-Sea Islanders, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The South Australian Government has introduced a bill in favour of intercolonial free-trade. Mr. Charles Mann has been appointed Attorney-General, vice Mr. Baker, resigned.

Active and energetic efforts are being made to complete the overland telegraph. In Tasmania the Parliament has been dissolved, and the contract has been signed for constructing a main line of railway. In Queensland the country is in the throes of a general election. The principal question under discussion is the separation of the north from the south or the removal of the capital. The mining news from the Thames district, New Zealand, continues good, some of the quartz claims paying fabulous dividends.

A University has been opened at Otago. Mr. Nogel's financial operations are regarded with considerable favour. Hall's mail steamers via California are improving in public favour with all colonies. General business continues dull; no large failures. Bank's rates unchanged.

THE "NUGÆ INDICÆ, OR, ON LEAVE IN MY COMPOUND."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg leave through your columns to solicit the author of the "Nugæ Indicæ" to have some compassion on those whose appetites have been whetted by the glimpse which has been given them by you of the contents of this interesting work, and to place copies in the hands of our booksellers. Wherefore circumscribe the delight, and instruction, which a book of such a character must, and as the specimen shows does, afford? I am one of those who would enter my strong protest against the smothering of anything containing "thoughts that breathe," and almost feel that this "declaration of independence" warrants my taking the liberty of asking the (unknown) author to include me, a humble admirer of such writing, among the favoured few to whom copies have been sent, if there are insuperable objections to the publication of the book.

L. Y.

11th September.

THE EVIDENCE BILL.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Friend of India*, in answer to an article in that journal attacking the Bombay Bar:—

SIR,—As a member of the profession which, in your opinion, it is Mr. Stephen's aim "to make as honourable as his view," I ask your permission to say a few words on the notice in your last issue of the protest of the Bombay Bar against the Evidence Bill. Barristers are not, in my experience, as a body so "thin-skinned" as to unite in general protests from "pure pique;" and I take upon myself to assert that those expressions by which you have characterized the action of the Bombay Bar are unjust and unfounded. In saying this, I do not mean in any way to suggest that you have published them in anything but good faith; but I trust you will permit me, who must have better opportunities of knowing the facts than you, to give what I believe to be the true explanation of the proceedings taken by the Bar in this matter. Shortly, Sir, it is that the Bill does unquestionably imply the necessity for publicly imposing on our profession certain checks on their liberty which it is not suggested that we have abused, for *compelling* us to observe that honour in the conduct of our business which we have hitherto been *trusted* to exhibit, and for assisting the attainment of justice against the obstructions by which we are said to impede it. I am sure, Sir, that you will admit that there are as high-minded men in our profession as in any other; and I cannot but hope that you will, on consideration, agree with me that they are justified in protesting against what they feel to be an undeserved imputation on their honour, and that it might have been construed into a tacit admission by them of the necessity for the proposed legislation had they remained silent. There are, no doubt, instances in which the licence of our profession has been abused; but they have been most rare, and have found no harsher critics than in our profession. Has the English Bar in India exhibited a character calling for this new and unprecedented legislation? If it have not, it may surely ask to be spared the imputation of requiring penal legislation to make it behave in an upright and gentlemanly way in the exercise of its business.

Mr. Stephen has said that there is nothing in this country like the independent working of the Bench and Bar. Were he to pass a day or two in the High Court here, he might see reason to change his opinion and to think that there are more pressing matters worthy his attention in this country than that of "making the Bar as honourable as his view." If the way of accomplishing this object be to take every opportunity of trying to lower the Bar in public estimation he may congratulate himself that, in the general opinion of the profession, he is at least working towards his end; but the Bar has yet to learn that it needs a Mr. Stephen to reform it, and make it honourable under fear of penalties.

Though my name can carry but little weight it is but fair, after what I have said, that I should not shelter myself behind an anonymous appellation.

C. C. MACRAE.

Bar Library, High Court, Calcutta.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROPS IN CENTRAL INDIA AND THE BERARS.

From Harry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; dated Camp Bombay, 11th September 1871.

SIR,—The accompanying telegrams regarding the crops in Central India will, I hope, reach you in time for the mail.

2. As all immediate anxiety regarding the cotton crop has now been removed by the return of the rain, these telegrams will be discontinued, but copies of the usual detailed reports from the Assistants will be duly communicated to your Chamber.

WEST BERAR.

SHEAGAUM.

From Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Monday, 11th September 1871, 7 A.M.—Wet weather continues. Fall here since 6th instant, 1 inch 36 cents, and other parts have had about the same. Standing crops are now safe, but more rain is required for autumn sowings and to fill the wells.

NAGPORE.

From Mr. G. J. Noble, Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Monday, 11th September 1871, 10 hours 15 minutes.—Past week 4-29 inches. Prospects good.

EAST BERAR.

OOMRAOTEE.

From the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, dated Monday, 11th September 1871, 8-30 A.M.—Cotton and all other crops improving. Showery weather continues. Rainfall this month 4 inches 23 cents.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE Circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts:—

I have received the following information regarding the weather and the crops from the cotton districts:

WURDHA (HINGUNGHAUT), 9th Sept.—During the last few days we have had several nice showers. I learn that rain has fallen throughout the district, the weather continues cloudy; the cotton crops throughout our district are in excellent condition.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 9th.—We have had abundant rain during the week, and all the crops are flourishing; many fields are already in flower.

BROACH, 9th.—The hopes entertained of a further continuous fall of rain have not been realized, and during the week the weather has been bright and warm. The cotton crop in the Surat and Broach collectorates is still in good condition, especially that portion of it which is sown with rice. Jowaree and bajree, &c., are however beginning to suffer, notwithstanding the copious dews that have lately prevailed, and unless a portion of the deficiency in the rainfall is speedily made up, injury is sure to ensue. In the Ahmedabad collectorate and in Kattiawar generally the fall of rain is quite sufficient for all kinds of crop, and the tanks, &c., are full.

KHAMGAUM, 10th, 7-35 p. m.—(By telegram.) Three inches rain since last report. Crops thriving.

KHAMGAUM, 10th.—During the past week the weather was very wet, and promises to continue the same. Last three nights we had very heavy downpours. Three inches of rain has been registered during the week, making over total fall 8½ inches. The cotton plants are progressing very favourably, and the reports from the districts are also encouraging.

SHEAGAUM, 10th.—During the week there has been quite a change in the weather here. Showers of rain have fallen at intervals almost every day, some of them lasting several hours. Our total rainfall has now reached about 10 inches, and there are no signs of a break yet. The crops are looking quite strong and healthy now, but rather backward on account of the previous drought.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the "better men" amongst the Ritualists are like "Anglicanus," and muster strongly, *Protestants* may continue to live, hopeful that, should there ever be a Pope Maconochie of London, there will not, at least, be a *revival* of the times when

Bonner, blythe as shepherd at a wake,
Enjoyed the show and danced about the stake.

This happy inference I have drawn from the warm advocacy by "Anglicanus" of the necessity which exists for a spirit of toleration in all true *sons* (aye! and all true *children*) of the Holy Catholic Church, built according to the Apostles' Creed. But "Anglicanus" forgot to mention that *true* Catholicism took its rise from *Protestantism*, before which such a virtue as *tolerance* was not known in the history of *any* Church in this world which had *rooted and grounded in its Faith and become a Power among nations*.

A *Protestant* without *tolerance* never existed, in the true sense of his denomination; but he would not belong to *Christ's Church*, which is *militant here upon earth*, did he not withstand the cropping up of heresies amongst those he once numbered amongst the faithful followers of the *Protestants against the Roman Catholic Church*.

The remarks by "Anglicanus" on a *Protestant's* objections to the gewgaws of Sonapore Church are, it is hoped, also intended as a guarantee that they are *not very* similar to gilded finery which appears in the little dramatic representations appointed by the Roman Catholic Church in her calendar of Saints' Days.

The defence set up by "Anglicanus" for the term "Altar," through a happy coincidence, rests upon an idiom of the language which he employs for it. Apparently, what is always the "Lord's Table" was "decorated" as an "Altar" for the marital vows on the occasion of the ceremony involving this controversy. The question evolved from this proceeding is, "Is it heretical to pay vows on Altars thus?"

Did the Government of Holy Trinity Church and her apanages, institutions specially provided for the poor in a poor locality, counsel (benefactions like those in question, I believe, are *dismissed* before they are *made*, *e.g.*, the *lectern* in Christ's Church, Byculla,) a better use for the money of those who had it to "spare" for "the service of their Lord," and, if so, why did they refuse, as unsuited to the unpretentious character of their institutions, the gifts of those who, contrary to good advice, would, after feeding, "set the beggar" (not cripple) "on horseback" instead of apportioning the cost of the ride or animal into a daily allowance for further meat and drink? An explanation on these points only will afford satisfaction to, I am sure, many others besides

MYSELF.

11th September.

P.S.—What will the Bishop of Bombay say about this subject in his next Charge? 'Tis time he followed Dr. Milman in dealing with High Church ceremonies.

[*** We can publish no more letters on this subject.—ED. *B. G.*]

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—The fall of rain at Ahmedabad last week amounted to two inches.

KOLAPORE.—Up to the 31st August last the fall of rain at Kolapore amounted to 80 inches.

MATHERAN.—The rain registered at Matheran up to the 31st August amounted to 141 inches and 12 cents.

BROACH.—It is reported that Mr. M. C. Entee, full-power magistrate of Broach, is to be transferred to Khandeish.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday there were sixty-one European vagrants in the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office for Linga, Bushire, Bussora, per steamer Koina, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week the Senior Magistrate disposed of a number of Municipal cases, the fines inflicted in which amounted to Rs. 60.

PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, had received up to Saturday Rs. 11,809, for the relief of the sufferers in Persia.

JAMBOOSUR.—A native contemporary announces with regret the death of Mr. Ochavram, late subordinate magistrate of Jamboosur, in the Broach collectorate.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of one Shaik Cureem, who, the jury found, had died from dysentery.

SURAT.—The District Judge of Surat has ordered the transference of several cases from the Court of the first-class Subordinate Judge of Surat to that of the Assistant Judge.

H. H. THE RAJAH OF CHOTA OODEYPORE visited the Framjee Cowasjee Institute and the Bombay Native General Library on Saturday, and presented Rs. 50 to the library for the purchase of books.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The services of the gentlemen summoned to serve on the Special Jury at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court will not be required until Thursday next.

THEFT.—Mr. Showell yesterday convicted one Shaik Curreem Shaik Abdoolla for stealing two pieces of clothing, the property of Abba Hajee Moossa, and sentenced him to ten days' imprisonment.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.—On Sunday a Mahomedan woman named Mudeena was accidentally knocked down by a horse in Sheik Memon Street, and was severely injured. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—The *Gujerat Friend* states that on the 5th of this month a boat full of passengers, while crossing the river Nerbudda, near Tavra, a village about six miles from Broach, was suddenly upset, by which about twenty people were consigned to a watery grave.

ASSISTANT DEWAN TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.—Mr. Motiram Dulputram, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, and at present practising as a vakeel at that station, has, we are informed, been appointed Assistant Dewan to H. H. the Rao of Cutch, on a salary of Rs. 500 per month.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a man named Babajee Pandoo, an old offender, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise in a gully at Mazagon, he being a damaged character. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALIMONY.—Buchoobaee, a Parsee woman, yesterday appeared in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, to prosecute her husband, Jehangheer Sorabjee Cotoor, a Parsee priest, for refusing to pay her Rs. 40, her allowance for the months of July and August last. He said he was unable to pay anything, and was sent to jail for a month.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—An Association, to be called the "Parell Improvement Association," was inaugurated by a number of the native inhabitants of Parell on Sunday in connection with the native English school. Its object is to diffuse useful knowledge amongst the inhabitants of the place by reading essays and lectures.

TRESPASS.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, two European vagrants, named James Westwater and John Gibson, were charged before the Senior Magistrate with wilfully trespassing in the premises of Dr. Rogers without satisfactory excuse. They pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 20 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade bandstand, this evening:—

March	Les Oiseaux Legers	Riviere.
Sel (Op)	L'Isle de Tulipatan	Offenbach.
Polka	Le Postillon d'Amour	Koennemann.
Sel (Op)	Crispino è la Comare	Ricci.
Valse	Uber Land und Meer	Gung'l.
Galop	Der Sturmvogel	Faust.

AN ENGLISH AND GUJERATTI DICTIONARY.—The Gujerat paper states that the Director of Public Instruction has entrusted the work of preparation of an English and Gujeratti dictionary to the Rev. Messrs. Montgomery and Dixon, and Messrs. Ambalal Sakurlal and Munipursad Tapipursad. The Government, according to the arrangement, is to purchase two hundred copies of the dictionary, and reserve their own right over it. The authors are to receive Rs. 13,000 for their labour, and the work is to be completed in two years.

NORTH v. SOUTH PIGEON MATCH.—The following is the score between North and South. The conditions were, *four* on each side, *ten* birds each, at 26 yards' rise. It will be seen that the North beat the South by 3 birds, which was most unexpected, as the betting was at least 2 to 1 in favour of the South. On the whole, the shooting, with the exception of Mr. Bulkley's, was far from good, which fact is easily accounted for, by the numerous daily and nightly events during the past ten days, which have kept both mind and body in a state of excitement!

"12 *Bore*,"

North.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,	Total
1 Captain Trench	0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, ...	5
2 Captain Hancock	0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, ...	5
3 H. Cameron, Esq., ...	0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, ...	6
4 A. S. Bulkley, Esq., ...	1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...	9
	Grand Total ...	25
South.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,	Total
Major Shepperd	1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, ...	5
Dr. Boustead	1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, ...	5
Captain Butler	0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, ...	6
Captain Gatacre	1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, ...	6
	Grand Total ...	22

—*Deccan Herald.*

RIFLE SHOOTING AT POONA.—Since the publication of the prospectus for the first Rifle gathering for Poona, which will commence on Monday, the 18th instant, nothing but rifles, guns, pistols, gunpowder, and bullets have been the subjects of conversation. In the Messes, in Camp, at the Club or Hotels, at the Races or Gymkhana Sports, in the shops or where two or three meet together on the roads, nothing is talked about but the forthcoming meeting, which is looked upon as something extra and very exciting, got up for the sight-beholders and pleasure-seekers who annually in the season visit Poona. Apart from all this, and yet forming a prelude, our military friends are strenuously endeavouring by daily practice at the butts to perfect themselves for the coming trial of skill. If the scores we have heard spoken of can only be made on the match days, we feel confident the shooters will be successful. With the 8 inch bull's eye and 2 feet centre at 200 yards, standing, all centres will not find a place. With a strong wind blowing from left, two riflemen in a squad, standing, on Saturday evening, made 4. 3. 3. 3. 4=17, 2. 3. 4. 4. 4=17 respectively, and at 500 yards, kneeling in a bad light, 3. 4. 3. 3. 4=17 was the highest, and 16's and 15's were common. *Apropos* of this, the 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment held their annual rifle matches at the butts, Wanowrie, on Friday and Saturday, but the shooting was not of a first-class description, considering that they fired at the Army bull's eye. But any way we may look at it, they have done well in having their prize shootings now, as the experience gained by those that practised on the two days cannot but be of the utmost advantage to them in the forthcoming contest.—*Ibid.*

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE s. s. Walamo, 1,466 tons, Captain E. J. Johnson, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,368 bales of cotton, 1,085 bales of wool, 5,400 cwts. of linseed, 521½ cwts. of coir yarn, 240 cwts. of horns, and the following passengers:—

For Liverpool—Mr. J. Billing, Mr. A. Browne, Mr. Waller, Mrs. Addis and three children, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Jacob, Rev. Mr. and Mrs Stothert, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, and a distressed seaman.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Lossaso, and Mr. Grigby.

For Malta—Eight deck passengers.

HIGH COURT.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

421-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Thucker Kimjee and others *v* Mohun Ahmed Cassum and others—R. J. Abraham.
551-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moolchund Dowla and another *v* Mahomed Khan bin and others—No appearance.
577-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Elias David Sassoon *v* Hurdeedass Buldeodass—No appearance.
581-71—G. S. Judge—Ebrahim Shaik Tyab and others *v* Fatmabebee and others—No appearance.
585-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sooguuchund Sewdass and another *v* Moolchund Joharmull—No appearance.
595-71—D. S. Garud—Poonjee Walljee *v* Raymul Hamermull—No appearance.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1192-65—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Jumnadass Davidass *v* Premjee Juveen and others—Keir, Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

370-70—Janardhun Gopall—Rahimbhai Dhurrumsey and others *v* Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Dallas and Lynch.
484-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and others *v* Rehmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
485-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy *v* Rehmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
585-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others *v* Moorarjee Anundjee and others—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen.
582-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Calcutta Press Company *v* Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
498-70—G. J. Mody—Nappoo Nensee and another *v* Mahomed Ayeb and others—No appearance.
662-68—C Tyabjee—Kerbadjee Hormusjee *v* Brijvullubdass Jugjevundass—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

296-71—G. J. Mody—Framjee Pestonjee N. *v* Dossibae, widow—P Dinshaw.
334-71—Jefferson and Payne—Lakmidass Khimjee and others *v* Khimjee Canjee and others.
352-71—Dallas and Lynch—Frederick Thomas Jones and another *v* Shreeput Juggonath.
502-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Eduljee Byramjee *v* His Highness Tookajee Maharaj.
558-71—In Person—Gunputrao Sewram *v* Gunputrao Pandoorungjee and another.
576-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauran Muddon G. *v* Joovanmull Meerguerum.
578-71—Shamrao P.—Megbae, widow *v* Memon Alli Jewa and another.
586-71—C. Tyabjee—Hurgovundass Jugguvundass *v* Ameechund Lallchund.
582-71—G. S. Judge—Jevajee Essajee and another *v* Fatmabebee and others.
858-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jehanghier Hormusjee *v* Kerpall Jairas and another.
590-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Nanabhoy Narotumdass *v* Goverdhundass Nurotumdass and others.
596-71—In Person—Nurrotumdass Cooberdass *v* Meeya Shaik Essoob and others.

MOTION.

325-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Gaswanee Kurreyalalljee *v* Ganoona Vrejrajee—C. Tyabjee.

LONG CAUSE.

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Shaw Jaitha Bhoga *v* Narron Juggonnath—C. Tyabjee.—Part heard.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 9th Sept., compared with the statement issued on 2nd September:—

LIABILITIES.	2nd Sept.	9th Sept.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of 10,000 do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	205,09,314	210,63,161
Do. do. do. at Branches.	36,42,735	34,13,869
Other Deposits	150,07,564	159,29,393
Post Bills	31,869	33,725
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,97,491	5,50,988
Rs.	462,48,776	474,91,119
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,51,679	77,61,164
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	65,63,427	75,21,431
Loans, on Security of do do.	12,25,446	15,46,954
Current Accounts, overdrawn	16,784	21,333
Bills Discounted	83,16,349	96,29,998
Stamps	6,113	6,038
Dead Stock ......Rs. 4,89,977 Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,34,932	4,31,977
Bullion	10,79,061	11,93,713
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,51,545	9,35,466
Cash and Currency Notes	201,08,637	184,40,085
Rs.	465,48,976	474,91,119

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 255 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 70 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 150 from the Magistrates of Police, 31 from Military courts-martial, and 2 from Naval courts-martial. Of the prisoners 133 were natives, and the remaining 122 were Europeans.

LIBERATION OF MR. CURSONDAS MADHOWDAS.

MR. CURSONDAS MADHOWDAS, the Hindu merchant who was sentenced last year by Mr. Justice Green to three years' imprisonment, for cheating Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., in respect of an alleged shipment of cotton which had no existence, was liberated from the County Jail on Saturday last, the unexpired portion of the sentence having been remitted. A number of Mr. Cusondas' friends met at the jail to welcome him on his release from custody.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST AUGUST.)

TANNA COLLECTORATE.—The rainfall during the fortnight under report was generally unfavourable. In parts of the district the crops have suffered from the insufficient fall. The public health was generally good. Cholera and cattle disease were reported to be prevalent in Callian and Khalapoor.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was moderate in the greater part of the district. The season of the khureef sowing was over. The crops already sown in the Malligaum, Baglan, Chandore and Nandgaum talookas were withering for want of rain. The sowing of the rubbee crop had begun in some parts of the Nassick talooka. The public health was generally good. In the talookas of Dindoree, Egutpoora, Sinnur, and petta Jykherra, cholera was still reported. Cattle disease continued in the talookas of Chandore and petta Jykherra.

COLABA COLLECTORATE.—In the talookas of Roha, Mangaon, and Mahar the crops were in good condition; in the Penn talooka they were reported to have suffered considerably from want of rain. In the talooka of Alibaug the crops have suffered so much from want of rain as far as the season had gone that the average yield was estimated at not more than five-eighths of the usual produce. There was no disease in the talookas of Alibaug and Mahar. The appearance of fever had been reported in the Penn, Roha, and Changaon talookas; also cattle disease in six villages of the Penn talooka.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE RUBATTINO CO.'S STEAMER PERSIA, from Genoa to Bombay, left Aden on the 9th instant.

THE s. s. TANJORE, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Galle—Mr. James, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Simpson.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, Captain C. H. Eastley, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,315 chests of Malwa opium, 821 bales of cotton, and Mr. N. A. Borges as a passenger for Hongkong.

THE s. s. ABYSSINIA, Captain Gray, will sail to-day for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Major and Mrs. Williams. For Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. Mahadeorow Vishvanath and four children, and two deck passengers.

DESTRUCTION OF THE 'SIR GEORGE GREY.'—This vessel was completely destroyed by fire at Colombo on Sunday morning, 3rd Sept. She was of 371 tons and had arrived from Shields with a cargo of coals on the 15th ultimo, which having been discharged with good despatch, she was laid on for London by Messrs. Duncan, Symons & Co., and had on board at the time of the casualty one hundred tons of oil, some coir yarn, coffee, cinnamon and essential oils. From particulars gathered it would appear that the fire by which the vessel was destroyed made its first appearance in one of the cabins in the aft part of the ship, whilst the steward had gone on deck with a cup of tea for the mate. This was between five and six o'clock. There being a quantity of stores close by consisting of spirits, oil, and other combustible materials, the flames spread with great rapidity, and before the crew could be got together and means devised for the supply of water, the fire had obtained such a hold on the lining and frame of the ship that it became apparent all attempts at saving her would be in vain. As a last resource the cable was slipped and the vessel allowed to drift before the wind towards Mutwall, where she soon took the shore some distance short of Uplands, by which time the entire hull was enveloped in flames, the fire having evidently seized on the oil casks in the hold. She grounded about eight o'clock, and very shortly afterwards the masts went over the side, one after the other. By that time Captain Donnan and some of his staff had reached the spot, and attempts were made to pump water into the hold in the hope of saving some of the cargo, but in vain, and the only packages saved are about a dozen casks of oil which were washed out of the ship when she broke up later in the day. There was a heavy sea on all the time, and in the charred state of her hull she was not long in going to pieces. At present there is nothing remaining but a few charred timbers and yards scattered about the beach.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the High Court yesterday the Fourth Criminal Sessions of this year commenced before the Honourable the Chief Justice, and the following cases were disposed of before a common jury. The Court was well filled throughout the day:—

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Bhasker Ramchunder, a Hindoo, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat on the 20th July. Prisoner pleaded that the act was committed under the influence of drink, and said that "though guilty he prayed his Lordship to excuse him this time." Sentenced deferred.

THEFT AND RESET.

Gunoo Siddoo (Hindoo), Goolabsha Jumunsha (Mahomedan), and Bala Wittoo (Hindoo) were charged with—the first and second prisoners, on the 10th July, committing theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property; and against the first, second, and third prisoners for dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen property. The complainant was a woman named Sukkoo.

Gunoo pleaded—"Whether I did this or not I plead not guilty now;" Goolabsha pleaded guilty to receiving; Bala put in a similar plea; and sentence on all was deferred.

THEFT.

James Hopkins, described as a Christian, pleaded guilty to the theft of various articles of jewellery from one Ann Mary. Sentence was held over.

William Barnes, Indo-Briton, was charged, on committment by Mr. John Connon, with cheating. Barnes pleaded not guilty. Trial postponed.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Khooma Dippajee (Hindoo) was charged with having on the 13th July committed house-breaking by night in order to the commission of theft in a building used by Dana Pitta, at Parell. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and evidence was then led.

In consequence of the prosecutor, Dana Pitta, having died since the charge was laid against the prisoner, his widow Ruttonbai was examined—She stated that on the morning of the 13th July, a box in which ornaments, coins, and silver jewellery were kept was discovered to be amissing. The walls of the hut were cadjan, and the box had evidently been removed through a hole in the cadjan. An alarm was raised, and shortly afterwards the prisoner was brought to the house by sepoy policemen. The box was found outside the hut unopened. The prisoner had been in the hut on a previous occasion taking food, and had opportunities of seeing the property that had been removed. The chest contained one pair of silver necklets, a silver neck chain, four silver bracelets, a silver anklet, and a quantity of silver coins. She believed prisoner to be the thief.

The prisoner here asked some questions, after which Vizram Hersy, a cultivator in the compound, deposed to living, in the month of July, with Dana Pitta; and that on the morning in question he heard a noise in the hut, and on running out to see what the matter was, he observed a man running away. Chase was given, and the man was captured. He identified the prisoner as the man.

Wittoo Songi, a police jemadar, gave evidence to the effect that on the morning of the 13th he heard a cry of "thief, thief," and on proceeding with two companions towards the spot whence the cries proceeded he saw a man running away with two close in chase, and at a short distance Dana Pitta, who being sick came slowly. The man was captured just within the Governor's compound, and Dana Pitta told them that while sleeping he was awakened by the sound of a brass dish, which had been lying on his box, falling, and he then discovered his box was being removed through the hut walls. He at once raised an alarm, and he knew Khooma Dippajee to be the thief.

Mr. R. H. Showell, committing magistrate, deposed to receiving the deposition of Dana Pitta, who died shortly afterwards. The deposition was much in terms of the evidence.

Vizram Somar, a cultivator in the service of Dana Pitta, deposed he was one of the captors of the prisoner, and gave evidence similar to that of the witnesses preceding.

The Chief Justice then went over the heads of the evidence, after which

The Jury at once returned a verdict of "guilty."

The prisoner protested that he was a decent citizen, that he was simply walking along the road when he was captured, and that the whole charge was trumped up against him. He called two witnesses, one of whom was his brother to attest his good character, after which

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner, on the charges of house-breaking by night, and theft from a building being a human habitation, to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

John Sinclair, a European, was arraigned on the charges of house-breaking by night in order to the commission of theft, theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and knowing the same to be stolen property. Sinclair pleaded not guilty, and his trial was not then gone into.

Ranoo Janoo, a Hindoo, was charged with theft in a building used as a human dwelling. He pleaded not guilty, and the trial was held over.

ADULTERY.

Laroo Wisram (Hindoo), a sepoy policeman, was accused of having, on the 20th July, committed adultery with Mookti, the wife of one Baloo Kundoo, a store lascar. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Baloo Kundoo, the husband, was called. He had known the prisoner for about three months, and as he (Baloo) was in the habit of going with Mookti into the Governor's compound at Walkeshwur to draw water, the prisoner must have known she was his wife. He had been married about ten or twelve years.

The Chief Justice—How old is your wife?

My wife is now about ten or fifteen years old. (A laugh.)

The Chief Justice—Then she might only have been a month or so old when you married her? (Laughter.)

I have made a mistake. She is now twenty or twenty-one. I married her when she was ten years.

The prisoner then questioned the complainant with the view of showing that the charge was due to malice, founded on the prisoner having had at one time had in his official capacity to do his duty by Baloo Kundoo, which Baloo vigorously denied.

Baboojee Ramjee, a servant of a contractor then at work

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at the Governor's compound, made a long statement, setting forth the particulars of how he had found the accused and the wife of Baloo Kundoo together in a stable on the 20th July.

Baloo Kundoo's wife, Mookti, a very young looking woman, was then called, and in the course of her examination—during which she exhibited much confusion and embarrassment, stating at first she did not know the prisoner—admitted the main facts of the previous witness's statement.

Other witnesses were examined, after which the prisoner made a declaration to the effect that he was innocent, and that the charge was due to malice of witnesses and had already been inquired into and dismissed by the police superintendent.

Mr. Henry Baily, police superintendent in charge of D Division, said the charge had been brought before him in the usual way by the husband of the woman, and had not been dismissed, but on the contrary sent before the magistrate. The woman had stated boldly that the act had been committed by the prisoner.

Ramjee Biccajee, police constable, and Essoo Tuckoo, sepoy policeman, were also examined.

The Chief Justice then summarised the evidence, after which.

The Jury retired, and on entering again after a few minutes the foreman declared the verdict to be "Not guilty."

FALSE COINING.

Khooshaldass Gopalldass (Hindoo) was charged with having, on the 28th day of June, been fraudulently and with intent in possession of 95 counterfeit coins, some of which were rupees, others half rupees, others quarter rupees, others again two-anna pieces; also with having known at the time he came into possession of these coins that they were counterfeit; also with having on the same day been found in possession of certain implements and materials for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeit coins; also, with being possessed of these same instruments and materials for purposes of counterfeit coinage. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and sentenced was withheld.

Ajmoodeen Gogun, Mahomedan, was also charged with having counterfeit coins in his possession. When asked to plead he said he could talk nothing but Bengalee. A witness was called to show that at the deposition before the Magistrate, he talked Hindustanee; but on another witness coming forward with the statement that the prisoner could talk Hindustanee only very imperfectly, his trial was adjourned *pro tem* to admit of a Bengalee interpreter being brought forward.

DEFAMATION.

John Oriental King was charged with the publication of certain defamatory matter against one Dorabjee Chinoy. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Marriott, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, said no evidence was to be offered in this case, as an apology had been given by the prisoner, and accordingly Mr. King was acquitted.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Oojum Premchund, a native servant, was convicted of breach of trust, and on pleading guilty he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Meeya Syed Ismail and Hajee Shaik Essub, both Mahomedans, were placed at the bar accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. They pleaded not guilty, and evidence anent the plea was withheld.

FORGERY.

John North Fenwick, a European British subject, was charged—first, with having, on the seventh day of August, at Poona, cheated one Bundoo bin Hunmunta, a post-office peon, and dishonestly induced him to deliver up a registered letter addressed to James Edward Wilderbore, containing two promissory notes for twenty rupees and ten rupees respectively; second, that he forged a certain document purporting to be a receipt for the registered letter, and containing the promissory notes aforesaid.

Several witnesses were called, and the principal facts elicited were that on the morning of the 7th August the accused and a friend named Lamford drove to a place near Poona station, and when there a Post Office peon came up with the registered and another letter, and asked if they knew the party, James Edward Wilderbore, to whom the registered letter was addressed. Fenwick gave it to be understood that he was Wilderbore, and signed the usual receipt, and received the registered letter from the peon. Several guards on the G. I. P. Railway had been shown the letter previously by the peon, and the acceptance of it by Fenwick, whom they knew not to be Wilderbore, aroused suspicion, and on information being laid, Fenwick was arrested on the charge of forgery and deceit as aforementioned.

The prisoner read a long defence, in which he sought to prove that at the time he signed the receipt and took the letter containing the notes he was under the influence of drink, and had no criminal intent in the action.

The Chief Justice summed up somewhat against the theory of the prisoner, and thereafter

The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "guilty"

His Lordship wished time to consider the verdict in this and other cases tried in the course of the day, and

The Court adjourned at half-past six, to meet again this forenoon at ten.

INDIAN ITEMS.

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Cholera at Madras.—We learn that some cases of cholera have occurred in Madras within the past few days. Three cases seem to have been admitted in the General Hospital during Wednesday and Thursday, and one of them proved fatal.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 9.

The Inundation of the Indus is almost at its height, and has been a very good one; the river shows signs of falling. The general health of Hyderabad is said to be favourable, although it is feared that with the fall of the river fever will commence. The crops are promising, but rain is wanted sadly to provide grazing for cattle.—*Sindian*, Sept. 6.

Coolie Emigration.—It appears that the district of the 24-Pergunnahs supplies the largest number of native emigrants especially to the island of Mauritius and to the tea districts. Between 30 and 40 coolies daily appear before the Joint-Magistrate, and express their willingness to emigrate to those places which is recorded, according to the provisions of the Act, in their agreement.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

The Floods in Bengal.—As a proof of the severity of the inundation in the Rajshahye district, a correspondent informs us that the Charitable Dispensary and English School at Pooteah, though built on the highest ground, are flooded to a depth of several feet, and many of the surrounding villages have been completely swept away. The Ranee of Pootea is, it is stated, feeding some 2,000 persons who have been rendered destitute by the inundation.—*Englishman.*

Losses by the Floods.—We hear that the Forest Department is a great sufferer by the floods. Some accounts estimate the loss on all the Punjab rivers at eight thousand logs. This would be a fine harvest for the river pirates, but we trust Mr. Baden Powell will be equal to the occasion and compel these gentry to be content with a salvage. The railway authorities are also considerable losers, but owing to timely removal inland of their timber (taken over from the Forest Department) to nothing like so alarming an extent as is the Forest Department.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The Weather at Cocanada.—The *Cocanada Advertiser* says—"After a long drought, a good deal of rain has fallen lately in the district; it is only in Cocanada that we have had continued scorching weather. Perhaps the mysterious reason of there having been no rain here only, is due to the spell cast over the 'poojahs' made by the enlightened Brahmins of Cocanada at the expense of our chief native merchant, Butcha Ramesum. Our Master Attendant, it is reported, had jocosely told them that, he being the official representative of the clerk of the weather, no success could attend their prayers without his concurrence. We are happy to say, however, that while we write there are heavy clouds overhead, and some sharp showers of rain have fallen during the day; we trust therefore in all the present month we may have copious rains, which will revive the drooping grain crop."

The King of Siam.—We to-day received ocular proof of the intended visit of the King of Siam, in the shape of ten sets of silver-mounted harness made for him by Messrs. Monteith and Co., of Calcutta, with which he can either drive ten, eight, six, or four in hand, or be driven by postillions. We believe that beyond receiving the coat-of-arms and crests from Siam, Messrs. Monteith and Co. were left to execute the order according to their own taste, and very well they have done so. They have not distinguished his Majesty by a profusion of ornamentation on the harness, such as would be seen on a Lord Mayor's or Sheriff's harness, but have confined themselves to a reproduction of the whole or part of the arms on different parts of the harness in a neat and appropriate style, and without too much display. It is a feather in the cap of the harness-maker of Calcutta that the whole of the work, from the most difficult to the most simple, has been executed in Calcutta under Messrs. Monteith and Co.'s superintendence.—*Englishman.*

Madras Deserted.—The *Native Advocate* says:—"Madras is now judicially, gubernatorially, and socially forsaken. The Courts are all closed, except the Police Courts; and there is little business done in the Small Cause Court. In the whole High Court buildings, a solitary Judge sits dispensing justice, and this but makes the silence and loneliness more perceptible. We can see no reason why, when all the Judges of the High Court are enjoying the vacation, a similar privilege is not given to those of the Small Cause Court. Is it because the latter are comparatively small people? A lounge by the beach and bandstands cannot fail to show one that Madras is deserted by its beauty and fashion. All have fled to the hills, there to add, as they say, more roses to their complexion, and more spirits to their wasted energies; and Madras is now in the occupation of natives and unimportant Europeans. The Municipality have lost no time in availing themselves of this temporary stop to the fashionable traffic of the town. They are vigorously co-operating with the contractor in laying down the water pipes along the principal roads; and we only hope that the work will be soon finished, and good water brought to our doors."

Sending Detonating Powder by Post.—Before Mr. R. P. Campbell, at the Town Police Court on Thursday, Mr. W. Honey, a partner of the firm of Messrs. DeBeaux and Co., was charged under section 42 of the Post Office Act, with having forwarded a parcel through the post which they knew to contain explosive substance and likely to cause injury. Mr. Prichard appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Grant for the defence. Mr. Honey admitted the charge. Mr. Percy, Postmaster, Madras, stated that a parcel was sent from Madras to Ootacamund on the 1st Sunday in August, about 3 or 4 o'clock, and then detailed the effects of the explosion. He was informed by a professional gentleman that the extent of damage sustained by this explosion was valued at Rs. 130, but his impression was that the damage sustained would be Rs. 150. In cross examination Mr. Percy stated there was no rule in the post office requiring persons to let the postal authorities know the contents of banghy parcels sent by them, and that great violence was used during the transmission of parcels as they were rudely thrown about during their transmission. Mr. Grant in defence stated that Messrs. DeBeaux and Co., when sending this parcel by post, had no intention of defrauding Government, and did not think at the time that it was likely to cause hurt or injury to anybody, and that this was clearly shown by their conduct throughout the whole proceeding, as it was they themselves who admitted to the police that they were the parties who sent the parcel. His Worship taking this circumstance into consideration fined Mr. Honey Rs. 150.—*Madras Mail.*

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

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At the High Court on Thursday and Friday last, the case of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee was heard before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,250, the amount due in respect of a call of £10 per share made by the Court of Chancery in July 1870. This was understood to be a representative case, the decision in which was to govern a large number of other cases; and the Court was crowded during the hearing by many of the shareholders against whom the Bombay agent of the liquidators had taken proceedings. Mr. Green and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. the Advocate General and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson watched the case on behalf of other contributories.

Mr. Green stated the case. This suit was instituted by a company called the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, now being wound up under an order of the Court of Chancery, against one of the contributories of the company. As there were three companies mentioned in the written statement of the defendant, the learned counsel stated here what they were. The first was the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Company, promoted and registered in Bombay.

Chief Justice—Was it registered in Bombay?

Mr. Green said he made a mistake—it was promoted in Bombay and registered in London. The second was the London and Mediterranean Bank.

Chief Justice—Promoted and registered in London?

Mr. Green said that was so. Then by some process of amalgamation which, he submitted, was not material in the case, the third company was formed with the name of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, which was registered in London under the English Companies' Act of 1862. That was the company now suing. The plaint states that, by an order of the Court of Chancery, made on the 20th July 1866, and in the matter of the English Companies' Act of 1862, and in the matter of this Bank, it was ordered that the Bank should be wound up, and that Sir Thomas George Augustus Parkyns, Bart., and James Cooper should be appointed official liquidators. By an order of the Court of Chancery, dated 27th July 1869, Archibald Stewart was appointed an additional liquidator. By an order dated 28th July 1870, it was ordered that a previous order of the 25th May 1869 should be discharged, and in lieu of the call made by that order, it was directed that a call of £10 per share should be made upon all the contributories of the Bank who, as appeared by the certificate of the Chief Clerk, dated 8th August 1868, had been settled on the list of contributories. As against the said call the liquidators were to give credit for any sum or sums paid by any contributory, either under the order of the 25th May 1869 or otherwise. The effect of that order was to call up the whole nominal amount due on each share, £10 per share.

Chief Justice—Has anything been paid by this particular contributory under the order?

Mr. Green—Three calls as he says in his written statement.

Advocate General—Two calls.

Chief Justice—Did he pay any call under the rescinded order?

Advocate General—No, my Lord.

Mr. Green—It is under the rescinded order or otherwise. That order of the 25th May 1869 was the order under which proceedings were taken by the directors, and it was afterwards abandoned.

Chief Justice—This order of the 28th July 1870 contemplated calling up the whole amount of each share?

Mr. Green—Yes, my Lord.

Chief Justice—And the previous order had been for a smaller sum?

Advocate General—£6 per share.

Mr. Green said he had not got the previous order. There was a difficulty of some kind—some had paid one call, and others had paid another call, and in order to equalize, the whole amount was called up, giving credit for what had been previously paid. Then there was the balance order, which means the adjusting order.

Chief Justice—Which order are you suing on?

Mr. Green said it was the balance order. In the last column of the schedule, the sum due by defendant, after giving him credit for what he had previously paid, was set down at Rs. 5,250.

Chief Justice—Is that after giving the credits he asks for in his written statement?

Mr. Green said it was so. He had been put down as a contributory in the plaintiffs' company, not in the other two companies. What had been called the balance order was the carrying out of the order of the 28th July 1870, which made the call of £10 per share. Payment under that order was to be made on or before the 24th October 1870, or within four days after the service of the order upon the contributories. The balance order was made on the 26th January 1871, and it required that persons mentioned in the second column of the schedule, thereto attached, should on or before the 5th July 1871, or within four days after service of the order, pay the sums set opposite their names in the last column, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from 24th October 1870.

Advocate General—The suit, my Lord, is on the balance order.

Mr. Green—The suit really is on both orders.

Chief Justice—If you put your case too exclusively on the balance order, we should let you amend.

Mr. Green said the plaint then stated that the defendant's name was mentioned as one of the contributories in the second column of the schedule to the order of the 26th January 1871, and that the amount found to be due from him in respect of the call of £10 per share made by the order of the 28th July 1870, was Rs. 5,250. The order of the 28th July 1870 was served on him on the 20th October 1870, and that of the 26th January 1871 was served on him on the 10th July 1871.

The learned counsel then referred to and commented upon the written statement filed by the defendant, which is as follows:—

The defendant says that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 5,250 with interest thereon, as in the 8th para. of the plaint claimed, or any part thereof.

2. The defendant says that on his application he was allotted 75 shares in a certain Joint Stock Company (to wit) the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation, Limited, but that he never became liable as a shareholder in the said Corporation as (in common with several other Bombay allottees) he was induced to apply for and take the said shares through the false and fraudulent misrepresentations and concealment of the directors of the said Corporation made through Alexander McEwen, one of the directors, who, when he advertised the prospectus of the said Corporation in Bombay, stated that two-thirds of the capital had then been subscribed for in England, and that 5,000 shares only would be allotted in Bombay, whereas the fact was that a very small portion of the capital had been subscribed in England. There were then only thirteen shareholders, of whom seven were directors, and 70,000 shares were allotted in Bombay. The said Alexander McEwen also stated in the said prospectus what is contrary to the fact, that Sir Henry Leeke, Sir Edward Pearson, and Sir Frederick Smith were directors of the said Corporation, and fraudulently omitted from the said prospectus and concealed from the defendant the fact that Allarakhya Peerbhoy, a person of well-known character in Bombay, and Jan Mahomed, a cook, were directors of the said Corporation.

3. That on the aforesaid statements being discovered to be false, and on the said concealment being found out, a suit was filed in this honourable Court, being suit No. 767, of 1864 by Dr. Bhau Dajee and others as plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and the other Bombay allottees in the said Corporation against the said Alexander McEwen and others, with the object of preserving and getting back for the Bombay allottees the deposit money paid by them on the shares allotted to them. The said suit was afterwards withdrawn without the consent of the defendant, so the proceedings and documents used in the said suit, the defendant craves leave to refer to.

4. The defendant further says that after the formation of the said Corporation and without due notice given to the Bombay shareholders thereof, as required by the articles of association of the said Corporation, the directors, in or about the month of September 1864, altered the constitution of the said Corporation, and amalgamated the same with an insolvent company called the London and Mediterranean Bank, and to the new company formed from the aforesaid amalgamated companies gave the name of the company of the plaintiffs, and all the liabilities of the plaintiffs' company, to meet which the defendant is now sued, arose either out of or subsequent to the said amalgamation. The defendant submits that he is not, and never was, a shareholder in the said new company.

5. In order to test the liabilities of the Bombay allottees in the aforesaid Bombay and London Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation, Limited, to contribute to the assets of the plaintiffs' company, the plaintiffs filed several suits in this honourable Court, out of which the suit No. 157 of 1868, in which Joseph Albert Sassoon was defendant, was then selected as a representative case. Issues were framed in the said suit, and a commission has been taken out by the plaintiffs, but no decision has been given in the said suit. The same when given will, the defendant submits, determine his liability or otherwise to contribute to the assets of the plaintiffs' company. To the proceedings and documents filed in the said suit the defendant craves leave to refer.

6. The defendant further says that, though his name has been placed upon the list of contributories of the plaintiffs' company, it has been so placed there upon the order and understanding that he should be at liberty to raise the question as to his liability to pay calls when sued in this honourable Court, as appears from a letter bearing date the 21st May 1869, written to the defendant's solicitors in Bombay by Messrs. Slee, Ovans, and Bayley. A copy of the said letter is hereto annexed.

7. The defendant further submits that the order for calls upon which the defendant is sued is invalid. The liability of a shareholder in the plaintiff's company is limited in accordance with the provisions of the English Companies' Act of 1862 to the amount of £10 per share. Calls to the amount of £4 per share have already been made by the directors which to the extent of £3 per share the defendant has already paid upon allotment, and subsequently and for the remainder of which he is (if he shall be held to be a shareholder in the plaintiffs' company) liable. The defendant therefore submits that a call could under the above circumstances only be validly made for the amount still uncalled upon the shares allotted to the defendant.

8. The defendant will, in addition to the documents filed in the aforesaid suits, rely upon the several books, papers, vouchers, and accounts specified in the schedule, hereunto annexed.

Mr. Green proceeded to remark that defendant said he applied for and obtained shares in the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation, but that he never became liable as a shareholder as he was induced to take the shares through the false and fraudulent misrepresentations and concealments made through one of the directors, that two-thirds of the capital had then been subscribed for in England, whereas the fact was that 70,000 shares were allotted in Bombay. And the said director fraudulently concealed from defendant the fact that Allaruckia Peerbhoy, a person of well-known character in Bombay, and Jan Mahomed, a cook, were directors of the Corporation. Their Lordships would see, said the learned counsel, that whatever fraud, concealment, or misrepresentation there was, appears to have been discovered in the middle part of 1864; and that the suit brought by Dr. Bhau Daji and others was withdrawn without the consent of the defendant.

Chief Justice—He remained quiet from 1864 to 1870 without taking any steps to get the suit re-instated.

Mr. Green said defendant might have brought a suit on his own account. As to his statement that he never was a shareholder of the plaintiffs' company, the answer was that he had been on the list of contributories from the 8th August 1868 down to the present time, and never took any steps to get his name removed. He then says, as to the suit in which Joseph Albert Sassoon was the defendant, that the decision in that suit would determine his liability or otherwise. The learned counsel said that and others were suits brought by the directors, while this was a suit brought by the liquidators.

Advocate General—I may say, my Lord, that the suit against Mr. Sassoon was a representative suit, in respect of the liabilities of all the Bombay contributories; and nothing has been heard of it, since a commission to England was taken out by the plaintiffs.

Chief Justice—How long has that suit been pending?

Advocate General—Since 1868.

Chief Justice—Has anything been done in it?

Advocate General—No, my Lord. A commission was taken out to England, and nothing has been heard of since.

Mr. Green said the present suits superseded the necessity of those suits. The order of the Court of Chancery superseded the necessity of prosecuting those suits now. The defendant further says that though his name has been placed upon the list of contributories, it has been so placed on the understanding that he should be at liberty to raise the question as to his liability to pay calls when sued in this Court, as appears, he says, from a letter, dated 21st May 1869, written to defendant's solicitors in Bombay by Messrs. Slee, Ovans, and Bayley. That letter says—"We duly received your letter of the 24th ultimo (April 1869) and affidavit enclosed, which we have to-day read in support of the application for adjournment. Both the official liquidators attended the meeting, and also the creditors' representative, and opposed our application. The Chief Clerk would not allow any adjournment, stating that sufficient evidence had been shewn by the liquidators for the call being made, and that the order for call must be disputed in Bombay. The summons stands adjourned for the Vice-Chancellor's decision on Tuesday (25th May 1869.) The dates fixed for the calls are for the English contributories, the 1st July, and for those in India, 1st September. Enclosed, we forward printed copy of the report and balance sheet issued by the liquidators. We have applied to the liquidators for an appointment to examine the books and papers of the Bank, with a view of ascertaining whether any debts are included in the liabilities of the Bank not properly chargeable to the shareholders as having been debts on the Mediterranean account only, and not converted into debts of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank." The para. stating that the order for call must be disputed in Bombay, meant to state that the Court of Chancery having made the order of call, which it had the power to make, that this Court was to review the order. He (Mr. Green) did not know what his learned friend wished to say. How could this Court review an order of the Court of Chancery?

The Advocate General said the question would be mainly one of law, and he raised the following issue—whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the amount claimed or any part thereof?

The Chief Justice said, with reference to a remark previously made, that the power of amendment by the Court was undoubted.

The Advocate General said he should not question the power to amend. He did not doubt the power; he should wish to be heard, whether in this case their Lordships would exercise their discretion to amend.

Mr. Green here put in certified copies of the winding-up order of the 20th July 1866; of the order as to service of notices, dated 8th August 1868; of the list of contributories of the same date; of the order for the appointment of an additional liquidator; of the order of the 28th July 1870 making a call of £10 per share and discharging the order of the 25th May 1869; and lastly tendered a copy of the balance order of the 26th January 1871.

Advocate General—That I do not admit.

Chief Justice—Is it a certified copy?

Advocate General—It is not a certified copy.

Mr. Green—It is under the hand of a judicial officer of the Court.

Advocate General—There is no evidence of that.

Some discussion ensued as to the admission of the document, and authorities were cited.

Mr. Green referred to 14 and 15 Vict., ch. 99, sections 11 and 19, the English Companies' Act of 1862, 25 and 26 Vict., ch. 89, section 125, and Taylor, section 1,400, 9 Hare.

The Advocate General argued that Act 15 of 1852 re-enacts 14 and 15 Vict., ch. 99, and where it does not re-enact, it repeals.

Chief Justice—The Indian Council then had no power to repeal. The Act of William IV. was then in force.

The Court held that the document which was signed by Mr. Church, chief clerk, might be admitted.

Advocate General—Your Lordship will take a note of my objection, because it is an important point, and this is a case which we must fight to the death.

Mr. Edward Luff Hawkins was called by Mr. Green. He said—I am the manager in Bombay of the official liquidators of the plaintiffs' Bank. I posted a copy of this order of call in Bombay to defendant, prepared as his name stands in the list, on the 20th October 1870.

To the Advocate General—I have a power of attorney from the liquidators, dated the 18th May 1871. I have no power from the old Bank. I myself posted letters on the 20th October 1870. I have got a list of the letters posted on that day. It is at the office; I have not got it here. I served the balance order on the defendant by post. I don't remember on what date.

The Advocate General admitted personal service of the balance order on the 10th July 1871.

Mr. Green—That is the case for the plaintiffs.

Chief Justice—When was the plaint filed?

Mr. Farran—On the 3rd August 1871.

The Advocate General said he appeared with his learned friend Mr. Farran for the defendant. The questions he would ask the Court to consider were of very great importance, in reference to the liquidation of the company, which had been ordered to be wound up under the English Companies' Act. To give the Court jurisdiction in this case, his learned friend must show that the order sued on had the same force as a foreign judgment. There was no English Act or Indian Act which rendered this Court subsidiary or ancillary to English Courts of Chancery; and his learned friend must proceed on the same principles which give jurisdiction as to foreign judgments. The learned gentleman referred to the case of the Bank of Hindostan v. Premchund Roychund (5 Bombay H. C. Reports, pp. 91, 92), and read from the judgment of Chief Justice Couch. The learned counsel said he would take it that the English Companies' Act not having been extended to this country, this Court could not by implication give the order greater force than a foreign judgment.

Chief Justice—I [illegible] think it is intended to treat it as more than a foreign judgment.

Mr. Green—No, my Lord.

The Advocate General said that being so, he would refer to section 168 of the Act to show what is the power the Court of Chancery possesses of enforcing its orders in winding-up cases. Section 120 prescribes the mode of enforcing orders. The Court of Chancery has not the run of the three kingdoms. There is no provision for the enforcement of the orders of the Court of Chancery by Colonial or Indian Courts. Before a suit on a foreign judgment can be maintained, it must be proved that the foreign court had jurisdiction; that the person against whom the judgment was issued had notice; that the order of the foreign court was final; and that there was no fraud.

The Chief Justice, citing from Leake's Pleading, said the *onus* lay on the defendant to show this.

The Advocate General referred to the case of the Bank of Australasia v. Nias (16 Q. B., p. 717,) and read from Lord Campbell's judgment, p. 733. The only grounds on which a foreign court's judgment can be questioned were—1, that the Court had no jurisdiction; 2, that the defendant had no notice to appear and defend; 3, that the judgment had been obtained by fraud; and 4, that the judgment was not final. A recent case (June 1871) was that of Ellis v. McHenry, (L. R., 6 C. P., p. 228.) As to the order of the 28th July 1870 not being final, the learned Advocate referred to the case of Patrick v. Shedden (2 E. and B., p. 14.)

Chief Justice—That order appeared on its face to be an interim order to pay costs.

The Advocate General said the proposition he wanted to submit was, that before an action could be maintained on a foreign judgment, that judgment must be shown to be final. What was the foreign judgment which their Lordships were asked to enforce? It was not an ordinary judgment. It was not even a decree of a superior court. It was an order made under the provisions of the English Companies' Act, and the form in which their Lordships were asked to deal with it, was the form of a balance order, which is not provided for in the statute. The learned counsel read from sections 102 and 120 of the English Companies' Act, and section 34 of the Consolidated Orders of Chancery.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Suppose these orders are not obeyed, what is the process by which defendant can be reached?

The Advocate General said the process was by distress. He did not contest the power of the Court of Chancery to make such an order as regards contributories in England; but he did contest it as regards contributories in India. This being part of the special machinery devised by the Court of Chancery for carrying out its orders, it was confined to England, and had no force in India. The balance order was not conclusive on this Court. It did not apply to Scotland, or Ireland, though it did apply to England. It certainly did not apply to India.

Chief Justice—As an ordinary judgment or an ordinary decree?

Advocate General—I say the balance order is not binding on the defendant.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I want to know how defendant is to be proceeded against if not as in this action.

The Advocate General said he might not be liable. The Court of Chancery has no power to pass a balance order against a contributory residing in India. It does not stand up in the least degree in defence of its balance order; it leaves it to this Court to re-open it; and it leaves it to the liquidators to take such proceedings as they may be advised. The learned counsel would here remark that if the Court thought the suit could not be maintained on the balance order as to Bombay shareholders, still the liquidators' remedy would not be gone, as they could sue on the contract between the company and the shareholders.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Does not the original liability merge in the balance order?

The Advocate General said no, it was not a decree. Coming to the question of jurisdiction, the learned counsel cited Story on the Conflict of Laws, p. 727, and submitted that upon the personal liability of the defendant to the jurisdiction, he never having been in England, there could be no question whatever. He made the contract in Bombay, and was a foreigner as far as the Court of Chancery was concerned.

Mr. Justice Bayley—But he is a British subject.

Advocate General—He is a foreigner as regards the Court of Chancery.

The Chief Justice asked why defendant did not raise a defence on the merits in England. He must be taken to have had notice that he was to be made a contributory until the contrary appeared. Had the learned Advocate seen the French judgment cases? This Court had made a numbers of decrees on such Chancery orders at the suit of the Asiatic Bank, and others. His Lordship then referred to the case of Vallee v. Dumergue (4 Exch. p. 290.)

The Advocate General said the Court could not look to previous cases. In the same way many decrees were passed in accordance with Godcall v. Boldero until that case was overruled. In no case had there been such a fraud committed as in this case.

Chief Justice—We cannot hear you as to that. You had years to raise the point as to fraud.

Advocate General—The fact of other call orders having been successfully sued on is no bar to our defence. The learned counsel argued that here the case seemed to have gone on an express contract as to personal notice; there was no original contract that notice should be given to defendant in England. Judging by the principles laid down by Story, it is perfectly certain there was no personal jurisdiction. Nor was the "thing" within the jurisdiction of Chancery. Defendant had no property within the territory. Unless the person or the property is within the territory, he is not liable to the jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Bayley referred to Barber v. Lamb (6 Jurist, N. S.) as shewing there is to be a presumption in favour of a court having jurisdiction. A plea to declaration in debt on a foreign judgment need not aver jurisdiction.

The Advocate General referred to the case of Henderson v. Henderson (6 Q. B., p. 288) in support of his contention.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Do you ask us to assume that the Court had no jurisdiction?

Advocate General—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Do you ask us to infer that Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction?

Advocate General—I don't ask your Lordship to infer—I ask your Lordship to hold it.

Mr. Justice Bayley—How can you do that?

The Advocate General admitted the tendency of this Court would be to struggle to support the validity of orders of the Court of Chancery; and that it would do its best legally to uphold its judgments. But the learned counsel said he would draw their Lordships' attention to the remarks of Chief Justice Erle in a case from which he read. He went on to remark that Henderson v. Henderson was not an authority on the question of jurisdiction. Then the defendant had never attorned to the jurisdiction. It did not appear on the face of the orders that he appeared or opposed. He (defendant) could not say if he appeared or not. If he appeared, he appeared to oppose, and there was, therefore, no attornment.

The Chief Justice said if the defendant had gone in and fought the case, and was silent as to the jurisdiction of the Chancery Court, this Court were precluded from hearing him now.

The Advocate General said the Court would see the difficulty of the defendant's position. All the evidence was in the hands of the plaintiffs, and when applied to for it, the reply they gave was that the case against the defendant was so very clear that it would be useless to let him see the books and papers. All that defendant wanted was to see the books and papers, and a Commission to England for the purpose of examining witnesses to see what the evidence was as taken before the Vice-Chancellor and the Chief Clerk.

Mr. Justice Bayley asked the learned counsel to look at section 38 of the Act of 1862.

The Advocate General said there was no provision in the Act which gave the decree of the Court of Chancery greater force than any other ordinary judgment. Either the person or the property must be within the jurisdiction to enable the Court of Chancery to give a decree against him by bringing him within the jurisdiction; and the learned counsel submitted that there was no special jurisdiction given by the Act beyond what the Court would get by the person or the property being within the jurisdiction. It did not appear that defendant appeared to oppose any of the orders that had been put in.

Mr. Green said the order of the 28th July 1870 referred to the affidavit of Mr. William Hunt.

Advocate General—I wish to know whether they have got Mr. Hunt's affidavit here?

Mr. Green—We have not got it here.

Advocate General—We will have to send to England for it. We cannot say whether we were represented. As to the attorning to the jurisdiction, the learned counsel cited the case of Taylor v. Best (23 L J., C. P., p. 89.)

The Chief Justice said that with regard to the notice they must assume everything right was done until the contrary was proved.

The Advocate General said that, as to the balance order, there was no evidence defendant had notice of the intention to make a call.

Some discussion ensued here as to an adjournment to allow defendant to apply for setting aside the balance order, on bringing into Court the amount claimed.

Chief Justice—You must make out a case for adjournment. We would not do it without legal argument.

The Advocate General then spoke at considerable length upon the question of notice. Granted that defendant was liable to the call, granted that he was liable to the jurisdiction, he was entitled to a notice of the balance order on the principles of natural justice. The balance order was necessary in this case more than any other. The order of the 28th July 1870 was not final; and before the final order was made, defendant was entitled to a notice of the amount due by him. That was the test; because liquidators are not infallible, and because, before a final order for payment is passed, the party has a right to know how much is due and how much he has paid.

The Chief Justice said he understood that the only point to be contested was that, when application was made for a balance order, notice ought to have been given of what was due from defendant. If want of notice has caused want of justice, that would be a different matter. Before the order for the call was made and before he was placed on the list of contributories, defendant might have reopened any question; but at the discussion of the final order, he could have only disputed the amount due by him on the call.

The Advocate General said that was immaterial. He would say again that he was entitled to notice of every proceeding up to the last moment. That was the principle on which all judgments go. Defendant had done nothing amounting to a waiver of notice.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I fail to see what damage you have sustained.

Advocate General—That does not touch the principle. Whether damnified or not, defendant not having got the notice, the order cannot stand. The question of injury or non-injury is not the question. The question is something far superior. This want of notice of the balance order would have re-opened the whole case to us. We should have said we had no notice, and should have fought the whole case over. Any error in the procedure vitiates the judgment. Any order to be enforced must be a final order—that is the balance order; and there is a want of notice of it. It cannot be contended that a balance order stands on the same footing as a decree. Nothing but a final decree could be enforced, and in order to make it final, notice must be given to the parties involved in it. On this question of the balance order and the necessity of the order being final, the learned Advocate cited several cases, Carpenter v. Thornton (3 B. and A., p. 521,) Paul v. Royd (15 Beav., p. 433,) Fry v. Malcolm (4 Taunton, p. 705,) Patrick v. Shedden (2 E. and B., p. 14.) In some of these cases it was held that the action was not maintainable, the decree for payment not being a final judgment; and the Court of Exchequer does not carry out foreign judgments unless they are final.

Mr. Justice Bayley—If you put the order of July and the other together, don't they make a final order?

The Advocate General said the balance order was the only final order. He had a strong point to urge, namely, whether what occurred in England in connection with obtaining the order did not amount to such a case of legal fraud as to entitle the defendant to have the whole case re-opened. The next point he would address himself to, was that defendant was not a shareholder in the plaintiffs' company at all; and that that point has an important bearing on the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. Now, this order was made not in the matter of one company, but was made in the matter of both companies. Defendant was a shareholder in what may be called McEwen's company, but not in the amalgamated company.

The Chief Justice said defendant might have objected to that before he was settled on the list of contributories.

Advocate General—I apprehend it is open to us to resist any order until we are called upon to pay.

Chief Justice—It is in effect denying the contract. It is in fact opening the question of contract. It is as saying you were not liable. The Court of Chancery would have jurisdiction to decide whether or not you were a shareholder. If it decided you were, you have no defence, though it might have been a good defence at the settlement of the list of contributories.

Advocate General—The order is not conclusive upon us. We may come in at any time until the money demand is made. I say, even if the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction to fix us as contributories, still it is open to us to come and shew that we are not liable on the final order. (Cites Lindley on Partnership, vol. 2, p. 1,393.) We may appeal even after being settled on the list.

The Chief Justice remarked that even the fact that the case was under appeal would not prevent the Court from entering judgment on the decree of a foreign court.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I confess it grates considerably on my feelings when you call it a foreign judgment.

Advocate General—Your Lordship's judgments would by the English courts be treated as foreign judgments. And there are Irish foreign judgments and Scotch foreign judgments.

The learned counsel went on to say he would shew that defendant had allowed no unnecessary delay to occur. The order was made on the 26th January 1871. When it reached Bombay they were not informed; but it was not served until 10th July 1871, that is, five days after the time when they were told to appear and shew cause before the Court of Chancery! The suit was filed on the 3rd August 1871.

The Chief Justice said defendant was put on the list in April 1868; a call was made in May 1869; which was rescinded and a fresh order of call was made in July 1870. Defendant had been a shareholder for three years. But even between May 1869 and July 1870, he would not have been allowed to say that there was any fraud or misrepresentation. Such objections ought to have been made three years ago.

The Advocate General said there were good reasons why he did not do so until the order of call was made. He would show that he had good reasons.

The Chief Justice said he could not show it now.

Advocate General—We may do it now.

The Chief Justice said that could not be done. The Court of Chancery had a perfect jurisdiction to settle defendant on the list of contributories; and once settled, this Court could not hear him even if he said, he was wrongly settled. If a good case was made out that defendant had a *bona fide* intention to apply to the Court of Chancery to set aside the judgment, this Court might on certain terms adjourn the application for execution of the decree.

Friday, 8th September.

The hearing of the case was resumed this morning, when the Advocate General continued his address for the defence. He said—Before I proceed to the last point, my Lords, upon which I wish to address the Court, I may perhaps be allowed to mention some additional cases—first as to the general principles on which Courts deal with foreign judgments. There is the case of Rymers v. Bruce reported in 23rd Beav., p. 145, which shows that Courts of Equity in England proceed in the same manner as Courts of Law. Lord Romilly adopted that view in the case of the Bank of Australasia v. Nias. Then, as to the necessity that the defendant should have notice of every proceeding taken against him, he (the Advocate General) would cite an old case, Buchanan v. Rucker, reported in 1st Campbell, p. 63, in which Lord Ellenborough expressed himself very strongly on the point, and declined to support an action on a foreign judgment in which it appeared the defendant was not served with process to defend an action. In the present case it appeared upon the face of the record, that the defendant had no notice of the balance order, and it was not contended by his learned friend that he had.

Mr. Green said that he thought his learned friend would find that it did appear.

The Advocate General said that no doubt his learned friend had office copies.

Mr. Green rejoined that the Advocate General was quite at liberty to inspect any of the documents.

The Advocate General said that he was glad to find that his learned friend was more generous than those who instructed him. He had applied for documents, but had been refused. There was a letter from Messrs. Dallas and Lynch to Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher (produced), and on the face of that it was clear that there was no appearance for his (the Advocate General's) client, and it did not even appear that he had notice of the application.

The Chief Justice said that there was nothing to show that there was not. If there was any inference at all in the matter, that would be the only one.

The Advocate General replied that that might be cleared up by looking at the affidavits. Mr. Hunt's affidavit would have given the information upon that point.

The Chief Justice said that he did not suppose that the directors would have sent the evidence and documents unless they were specially sent for. They would have thought the order of the Court of Chancery would have been enforced without being enquired into. There had been hundreds of actions upon such orders. He (the Chief Justice) believed that upon every Tuesday for the last five years when he sat to hear short causes his friend, Mr. Taylor, had appeared in cases of the Asiatic Bank Corporation against various shareholders, and in no instance did he recollect any shareholder going behind the order. Mr. Taylor would correct him if he was wrong.

Mr. Taylor intimated that his Lordship was right.

The Advocate General said that he thought in most of the cases in which Mr. Taylor appeared, that he had nothing to do but to put in an appearance. The case generally was that the defendant or his agent did not appear.

The Chief Justice—Nothing of the kind.

The Advocate General—Take the case of the Commercial Bank against Bomanjee Framjee Cama.

The Chief Justice—I was speaking of the Asiatic Bank and not of the Commercial Bank.

The Advocate General—There has not been any case in which it has been sought to maintain the orders of the Court of Chancery.

The Chief Justice—That is just what I say. That is why persons would not send for affidavits or documents upon which the orders were fixed.

The Advocate General said that the plaintiffs ought to have come fully armed, and it was their fault if they were not in possession of what they ought to have. There was another strong case of Bonaker v. Evans decided in the Exchequer Court, and reported in 16th Queen's Bench, p. 162. In that case Mr. Bonaker, a clergyman in the diocese of Worcester, had to appear before the Bishop of Worcester, and all the proceedings of the Bishop had been regular, and in fact like the present case, assuming that the proceedings in the Court of Chancery were right. It was a right of sequestration without notice to the Vicar, and it was held that such notice was necessary, and Baron Parke gave judgment against the Bishop, inasmuch as the defendant had had no opportunity of answering the charge brought against him. The Advocate General then cited other cases to show that notice of a balance order was necessary to be given to the person before it could take legal effect.

The Chief Justice said that the case the Advocate General had cited went altogether on the ground of contempt.

The Advocate General—I think not, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Oh yes; it depends if he was sued *in penam*; if he had been, notice was necessary. I don't think that has any application in the present case at all.

The Advocate General went on to quote Munroe v. Pilkington, reported in 2nd Best and Smith, p. 11, which was heard before the Court of Queen's Bench. That was a case in which judgment had been obtained in the Supreme Court of New York, and, on appeal, had been approved in that Court.

The Chief Justice—What was the demurrer for?

The Advocate General—An appeal pending. Chief Justice Cockburn said, "How can we decide a demurrer with an appeal still pending?" The Advocate General read the judgment, and went on to say that in the present case the defendant was entitled upon the authorities he had cited to have a commission to England to enquire into the question of jurisdiction, and as to whether notice had been given of the balance order. At all events he was entitled to a stay of the suit till there had been an opportunity of appealing against the balance order.

The Chief Justice said that the defendant would have to produce evidence. At present he was not in a condition to say that the balance order was made without notice.

The Advocate General said he was in a position to say that, as far as the defendant was concerned, he did not know of any notice. In reply to a question from the Chief Justice, he said that he could not say if notice was given.

The Chief Justice said that in that case the defendant did not know whether he had any defence or not upon that point.

The Advocate General replied that was so, and he thought he should have an opportunity of defending the point.

The Chief Justice said that, as far as he could see, the Advocate General wished for an adjournment to see if he had any defence.

The Advocate General said that he did wish for an adjournment.

My Justice Bayley—In fact you want a fishing commission.

The Advocate General—We want to ascertain a fact which we have not yet had the means of knowing.

The Chief Justice—You ask for time. I don't know, but that, as far as circumstances go, you ought not to have it. What you propose is a delay of the proceedings to see if you had notice or not. We, however, are bound to presume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the Court of Chancery proceeded regularly.

The Advocate General—Then we are entitled to have time, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—As it stands at present the presumption is against you.

The Advocate General—I cannot put the defendant into the box to say that he had no notice.

The Chief Justice—He must know if he instructed a solicitor.

The Advocate General—Here a resistance to the call is made, not on behalf of an individual, but by a committee on behalf of the general body of shareholders, so it is impossible to ascertain if the defendant in this case had any persons instructing for him in the matter.

The Chief Justice—You do not know if you have any defence or not.

Mr. Justice Bayley—If the Court of Chancery proceeded regularly, you have no defence.

The Advocate General—Granted, my Lord. The learned counsel then cited a case to show that there had been no notice given of the previous call order.

The Chief Justice replied that the case quoted did not show it.

The Advocate General—I think it shows as clearly as language can show.

The Chief Justice—Perhaps you think so, Mr. Scoble, but I do not.

The Advocate General—We are entitled to appeal against the order, which is a ground for staying proceedings.

The Chief Justice—The Court will not stay proceedings unless the Court sees any equitable ground.

The Advocate General—Then the Court is assuming to itself the functions of a Court of Appeal.

Mr. Justice Bayley—The Court refused to do so in the Waterford case.

The Chief Justice—If a person shows that he is willing to deposit the money sued for in Court to abide the result, the probability is that the Court would grant an adjournment. Should you, Mr. Green, object to a stay of proceedings for a reasonable time, for an appeal to the Court of Chancery?

Mr. Green was understood to state that that course might be misconstrued by the other shareholders. Supposing there was a decision in favour of the plaintiffs, there would be much greater facilities in recovering the assets of the company.

The Advocate General said, that as to the old suits, the plaintiffs did not come into Court in the way they ought to come. The liquidation should have been carried on with the greatest straightforwardness and fairness, and before they should be treated with consideration by the Court, it should be shown that they had carried it on with fairness. The plaintiffs got their winding-up order on the 20th July 1866, and at that time there was a certain clause made by the directors of the company who were not recognised by the Bank's shareholders, and they had to bring actions to enforce their claims. In 1868 a number of these were filed, and in March 1869 one came on for hearing before Chief Justice Couch and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, in which Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Pigot appeared for the Bank, and Mr. Dunbar and the Advocate General for the defendant, when a great number of issues were raised, eleven in all, and when these had been raised, Mr. Pigot was obliged to apply for a commission and got his suits adjourned *sine die*. Had that commission been carried on, as it ought to have been, there would have been ample evidence to determine the present case.

The Chief Justice—Was the commission never issued?

The Advocate General—They never took it out. It was bad enough to leave the whole body of shareholders in Bombay under the expectation that their rights were to be determined in the case of the Bank v. Sassoon, and that case came on in March 1869. Instead of getting a commission and so getting their rights determined, they went to the Court of Chancery and got the order of the 25th May 1869, which was not before the Court.

The Chief Justice—If the Court of Chancery had been asked for it, they would have granted a commission in Bombay.

The Advocate General—We do not know what was done on the 25th May 1869; we have not been allowed to see the papers. After a short discussion the learned counsel went on to say that he only wished to know how certain points stood, and therefore his client wished for a commission.

The Chief Justice—As far as we know of the order of July, we should come to the conclusion that you had notice, and the presumption would be that the Court of Chancery would give notice to everybody concerned; but you come here quite unable to say whether you had or had not notice of that call. That would have been the time for you to make your appeal on the merits and say that you are not liable at all—that you were not shareholders, and, if you were, that you were induced to become so by fraud.

A short discussion ensued, after which

The Advocate General said—I know, my Lord, that every man, whether English, Portuguese, Mahomedan or Hindoo must know law, and not know only his own law but that of all persons, but the defendant has had no notice. As to a deposit the defendant is not a man likely to attempt to defeat any decree against him, and I do not see why he should be asked to deposit his money in Court. It is a sort of implied reflection upon him if he is required to do so.

The Chief Justice—It is a guarantee of a *bona fide* intention of taking proceedings in England.

The Advocate General—I not only ask to take further proceedings in England, but ask for a commission in this case.

The Chief Justice—The commission should be limited to the question of notice.

The Advocate General—And jurisdiction, my Lord. If we were never represented in England, it would have a very material bearing on this point.

The Chief Justice—Has your client ever asked to have his name taken off the list of contributories?

The Advocate General—All I am able to say, my Lord, on that point, is that he did not apply to Mr. Manisty, who acted for the general body of Bombay shareholders, and the defendant does not know if he was included in any of the other applications. There was a solicitor in England employed by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee on behalf of shareholders in Bombay, but whether the defendant was actually represented by him I am unable to state.

The Chief Justice—Then for aught that appears the defendant has made no application since his name was originally on the list of creditors to have it removed, and that tells very much against him with reference to the application for an adjournment in order to endeavour to upset the proceedings of the Court of Chancery.

The Advocate General—We should be content with a commission upon this suit, my Lord.

The learned Advocate General's argument concluded, the defendant was called and examined. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, among other things, said—I received two notices, one dated 20th October 1870. I received no further notice till 26th June 1871, when I got this notice (produces it) from Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, with a letter. (One of these documents contained an endorsement stating that it was the intention of the liquidators to apply for a balance order.) I received no notice after that. I did not write to any solicitor in London in this matter. The steps taken were through a committee of shareholders of the Bank. I was a member of the committee. I deny that I am a shareholder in the plaintiffs' Bank.

To Mr. Green—The committee took all steps to get Bombay shareholders off the list of contributories. They took these steps through Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee when he was in England. I think we had no attorney in Bombay. There were other committees of shareholders who had attorneys in Bombay. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee did employ a solicitor, but I don't recollect his name. In the end of 1869 or beginning of 1870 I joined Mr. Manisty's committee. Before that I belonged to Dadabhoy's committee for only a very short time. We had notice that the list of contributories was about to be settled. We got Dadabhoy's assistance to prevent our being put on the list. It was for that purpose Dadabhoy employed a solicitor in London. We supplied Dadabhoy with funds to pay a solicitor. Dadabhoy's committee sent him a list of Bombay shareholders for whom appearances were to be entered. My name was in that list. I have receipts for calls in the London and Bombay Bank.

To Advocate General—These calls were paid to the London and Bombay Bank, not the plaintiffs' Bank. These are calls for which I have credit in the balance order, and which I mentioned in my written statement. An appearance must have been entered in my name as I was a subscriber. Dadabhoy kept us informed of what went on.

The learned Advocate General said both he and the solicitor who instructed him now heard of Dadabhoy's committee for the first time; nor had either of them seen the endorsement on the summons produced, unasked, by defendant.

Mr. Green then proceeded to reply briefly on the whole of the case. He said that it seemed the state of things was that the Advocate General had not been instructed as a matter of fact that the defendant, either through himself or his solicitor in England, had not notice personally of the application for the making of the balance order, but he was not prepared to say that his solicitor in England did not; and, as to his being placed on the list of contributories, he did not deny that he had had notice of that. In case of any misadventure he ought to have brought his case forward in a reasonable time and applied that his name should have been removed from the list of contributories, but it did not appear that he had made any application, and it must be assumed until the contrary appeared that he had never applied to have his name removed. Then as to the case upon which the Advocate General relied most strongly, the making up of the balance order without notice, the case seemed to stand that, even if the defendant had notice he could not have altered the state of things, for he had all he wanted. He (the learned counsel) would not venture to give any opinion as to whether the simple absence of notice would be a sufficient reason for refusing to enforce the call. Mr. Green went on to say that he understood from their Lordships' remarks that they had no difficulty upon the question of jurisdiction in the Court of Chancery to make an order upon the defendant for the call. Mr. Green, in conclusion, said that the whole question in the case was to establish the rights of the company to recover the money due. It appeared now that, whatever doubts had been suggested by the defendant's counsel for asking the Court to refrain from carrying into force the orders of the Court of Chancery, had been upset by the evidence of the defendant himself. It seemed that, not only did he still remain on the list of contributories, but that before he was put on the list he took steps by associating himself with others and putting himself into communication with Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and, through him, instructing a solicitor to defend his case, as well as the interests of the shareholders, and no appearance was entered at the winding-up in England. The fact that he was on the list was fairly brought to his notice, and as he took no means to remove his name, it established him as liable to the company for the 75 shares entered against him. After citing cases, the learned counsel went on to say that, as to the question of jurisdiction, the defendant had never contested that point in any of the cases that had yet been heard. A member of the company was subject to the jurisdiction of the Court where the company's head office was.

The learned Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said—We have no doubt as to how this case should be disposed of. We think that, although the defence has occupied two days, there is really no valid defence. The plaintiffs sue for Rs. 5,250 as the liquidators of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, which seems to have been composed of two existing companies which have been amalgamated, and it may three years ago have been a question whether or not the defendant was a person who ought to be placed on the list of contributories of the London and Mediterranean Bank when the order for winding up the Bank was made. The Bank was formed in London, subject to the provisions of the English Companies' Act. Its head office and local habitation, so far as a banking company can have a local habitation, must be deemed to have been in London, and it had a title to be wound up under that Act if its condition were such as to justify an order to that effect. Such an order was made, and the propriety of it has not been contested. The shareholders were liable to be placed on the list of contributories, and the Court of Chancery had undoubtedly the jurisdiction to decide whether or not a person should be placed on the list of contributories. The Court of Chancery has on the 25th April 1868 decided that the defendant Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee should be placed on the list of the shareholders for 75 shares, and, as the evidence stands before us, no attempt whatever has been made to have his name removed from that list during more than three years which have since elapsed. Subsequently to his being placed on the list, an order for a call of £10 per share was made, and it appears that previously to that, and for the purpose of resisting being placed on the list of contributories, the defendant and others with him instructed a gentleman, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who employed for them a solicitor in London, and the defendant says he believes that an appearance must have been entered on his behalf as a resisting shareholder. He therefore had his opportunity of contending that he ought not to be placed on the list, for he admits having had notice that the list of contributories was about to be settled, and that it was sought to place his name upon it just as others had been, who joined in resisting being placed on the list of contributories. When the £10 call, which I have mentioned, was made in July 1870, the order then made recited that certain contributories appeared by solicitors, and that the others, though duly summoned, did not appear. There is no evidence to show that the defendant had no notice of the application to make that call. He had at the same time his solicitor in London, and in all probability that solicitor received a notice. At all events the burden lies upon the defendants to show that he did not. The order must be assumed to have been regularly made until the contrary be shown. It has been said that the order of July 1870 was not a final order, and I am inclined to be of that opinion, for it is provided that certain credits should be given to the defendant in respect of such calls as he may have previously paid, and there is nothing on the face of that order to show what the amount of those calls was, and it would be open to him to make his claim for the reduction of the £10 call by the amount of those calls. When he was served with a copy of that order, which he admits he was in October 1870 by the official liquidator, he also received a notice at foot of that copy, which notice was signed by the official liquidators, stating that the amount claimed was Rs. 5,250, and giving him full credit for the two sums for which alone he himself claims credit in his written statement, and in that notice it was stated that if he did not pay within a given time, application would be made to the Court of Chancery for a positive order for the payment of that sum. The time having elapsed, an order was applied for and made, and that is the one directing him to pay the money—Rs. 5,250—balance on the £10 call per share left after deducting the two previous calls which he had paid. We think he has had ample notice of the application for that order, and we think also that the Court had jurisdiction to make it. It is not alleged that there was any fraud in obtaining the orders of the Court of Chancery, and whatever fraud, if any, there may have been used in inducing the defendant to join the company, such latter fraud might have been put forward as a defence there, if it be a good defence at all under such circumstances as the defendant was placed in—when the application was made in 1868 to put his name on the list of contributories. This Court cannot in an action on the balance order of January 1871 inquire into the propriety of the defendant's being placed on the list, or of the order of July 1870, or of the balance order itself, if, as we are satisfied was the fact, the defendant had opportunities in the Court of Chancery of opposing those proceedings and of making his defence, and if, as we also think, that Court had jurisdiction over him as a member of this English registered company. It was for a long time strenuously and laboriously argued by the Advocate General that the defendant had received no notice of the balance order, but the defendant himself has produced the notice. It is a pity that the Advocate General was not supplied with the endorsement at the foot of the copy of the order of July 1870, for that would have saved him a great deal of trouble as well as the time of the Court, and would have at once shown that the defendant had ample notice. An order to have the force of a foreign judgment to which this Court can give effect must be final. If we had any doubt about this matter, we should have reserved our judgment, but we have no doubt whatever. The balance order is clearly final. The company having its habitation and head-quarters in a particular place, is liable to the Court having jurisdiction in that place, and those who become members of that company submit themselves as such to the jurisdiction of the Courts where the company's head office is. There must be a decree for the amount claimed, Rs. 5,250, with 5 per cent. interest from the 24th October 1870, to judgment, 6 per cent. on judgment till payment, and costs as in a long cause.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 11th Sept., 10 a.m.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 95·5, barometer 30·000, rainfall 65 cents.

Carwar, 11th Sept., 10 a.m.—Weather rainy, wind light, thermometer 74, barometer 29·96, rainfall 63 cents.

Vingorla, 11th Sept., 11 a.m.—Weather overcast, wind south, thermometer 81, rainfall 30 cents.

Tuticorin, 11th Sept., 11 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·726.

Mangalore, 11th Sept., 1-3 p.m.—Weather rainy, barometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 10 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—11th September, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 9th September, 4-20 p.m. Greenwich time. Time in transit 24 hours 55 minutes.

Via Russia, 9th September, 10-55 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 37 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th September, 12-15 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 19 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th September, 4-42 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 46 hours 38 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th September, 10-8 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 27 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m of the 10th to 9 p.m. of the 11th September is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 35	0 2
„ Calcutta	6 14	0 8
„ Madras	1 0	0 15

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Haig writes as follows to the *Englishman*:—

A letter from the Rev. R. Bruce, dated Julfa, Ispahan, 17th July, has been received by a member of the Persian Famine Relief Committee, from which I give the following extracts for the information of subscribers to the fund:

"On 8th instant I received a letter from you enquiring into the present state of the famine in this part of Persia. My reply perhaps requires some explanation. On receipt of your message, I called on several friends, both European and Armenian, and they all agreed in the view I took of our prospects for next winter. At the same time there is a possibility of a much better state of things. A few days before the arrival of your message, we had a visit from General Goldsmid, whose late mission to Beloochistan has given him the best opportunities of judging of the state of the country, and his opinion was that in all probability we shall have quite as bad a famine here next winter as last. Very accurate enquiries have lately been made here, and the result is that 12,000 people died in the town of Ispahan, and 27,000 in the province of Ispahan of starvation. Bad bread sold here in spring for 6d. a pound. There is no doubt that there is an abundance of corn in the country to feed the population till next harvest, but the Government (if anything deserving that name exists in the country) are so utterly blinded to their own interests that no effort is made to circulate money. The Governors and Mahommedan High Priests last year, instead of trying to relieve the dying, did all they could to keep up prices for their own interests, as they are generally the chief corn merchants of the country. Two things may entirely ward off the famine next year. First, if anything arouses the Government of this country to its duty. Second, if we have a good wet or snowy winter. I trust we may have more hopes of this last. There is at present a complete stagnation of trade, and even very respectable merchants sold off all their little household furniture this year, and should prices rise to anything like what they were last spring, the consequences must be fearful. The most painful feature of the famine this year was the impossibility to do anything for the general poor. The Mahommedans seemed utterly indifferent to the miseries of the people, and when the time of famine came, it was impossible to raise funds in Persia."

Mr. Bruce wrote, you will observe, at the time referred to in Sir C. Alison's telegram, when things were looking a little brighter, and when the harvest just gathered in had given some relief; but his postscript a few days later shows that the improvement was only transient, and his telegram of yesterday, which I give below, makes it apparent that the apprehensions of both Sir C. Alison and General Goldsmid of renewed famine next winter have already been anticipated (as far as the province of Ispahan is concerned) by the event, and that great distress and suffering prevail. Mr. Bruce's postscript is dated 22nd July, and is as follows:—"Since writing these lines, things have got into a very much worse state here; in fact, a famine of bread and money is already setting in." In reply to a telegram, "How are matters now?" Mr. Bruce telegraphed yesterday, "Already worse than in December last. If money is raised, let us draw at once."

Altogether Rs. 14,400 have now been remitted to Persia by the Committee, all but Rs. 2,000 of it to Sir C. Alison.

ARE EUROPEANS TO BE FLOGGED AT THE DISCRETION OF A MOFUSSIL MAGISTRATE?

(*Englishman.*)

We published some days since a correspondence between the Landholders' and Commercial Association, the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the Secretary of State, on the subject of the European British Subjects Bill, Act XXII. of 1870, the course of which, as well as of the legislation referred to may, we think, justly be regarded with grave alarm by European British subjects in India. A law which renders Englishmen liable to corporal punishment at the discretion of a mofussil magistrate, who, as O'Connor's case shows, may be at once prosecutor, witness, and judge, of the charge against him, could be tolerable to them only on the supposition that they lose the feelings, as well as the rights, of Englishmen, by coming to this country, and the fact that the Landholders' and Commercial Association were left to protest against it alone, shows a degree of apathy which augurs but ill, we fear, for the future of India.

If the insolence of the Duke of Argyll's reply breaks the spell, it will be more valuable than the most studied courtesy. The Association complained not only of the matter of Act XXII. of 1870, but on the manner in which it was passed, and the reply of the Duke of Argyll, which is a very insufficient answer to the former part of their complaint, is no answer at all to the latter. The only conclusion we can arrive at from the termination of the correspondence is, that so long as the Duke of Argyll approves of a bill, it is of no consequence how it is passed.

There is a higher tribunal than the Duke of Argyll; and O'Connor's case affords, we think, an excellent opportunity for the British community to appeal to it. However levelling their tendencies may be, a British House of Commons will hardly sanction a measure which renders their countrymen in a distant dependency liable to be summarily flogged for a breach of the conservancy laws of a local Municipality.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

(*Englishman*, Sept. 9.)

The latest accounts from the flooded districts of Bengal show that the floods are everywhere abating. The only districts which have suffered severely are Nuddea, Murshedabad, Purneah, and a part of Monghyr and Rajshaye. There have also been floods of less severity in parts of Jessore and Bhagulpur, and at a few places in Behar. Nuddea has suffered most of all; the Matabangha, the Jellinghi, the Ganges, the Bhyrob, and the Bhagarutti, all of them overflowed their banks, and have done more or less damage. The narrow strip of country between the E. B. Railway bank and the Matabangha has come off worst. But in the Ranaghat, Meherbur, and Chuadanga sub-divisions, the lower lands have been more or less under water; only about one-third of the earlier rice-crop has been saved, and the greater part of the late (or the best) rice-crop has utterly gone. In the Kushtea sub-division the floods have not been quite so bad; and wherever the land was a little higher than usual, the crops have escaped. The villages that are built on high ground have escaped, but some have been entirely flooded, and a great many houses have fallen in or been swept away. In the small town of Chuadanga alone about two-thirds of the houses fell in; but Chuadanga, situated between the Matabangha and the railway bank, was worse off than most villages. Food is still cheap enough all over the district, though in some water-bound villages the price of rice has gone up. So far as the reports show, there has been very little loss of life, as the people had expected the floods, and been able to save themselves and their cattle. European and native officers have been all round the district in boats; and the facts of the case are said to be pretty well known. Cattle have in some instances been swept away, and there will be considerable losses among the cattle of the low-lying lands, for there has been little or no grazing land left dry, while the floods have carried away the fodder-stacks. The Collector has organised a patrol service of boats, which ply over the flooded tracts, carry away water-bound people to dry land and take rice to villagers who have no stores, and cannot go elsewhere to get food. If, as is most probable, the inundations would ensure an abundant winter crop, there will not be much distress in Nuddea, though for the next two months there will be some hardship in parts of the district. Some few of the zemindars have done what they could to help the ryots.

Next to Nuddea, the Murshedabad district has come off worst; but the inundations there have happily been much more local, though heavy enough over the area to which they extended. They were caused by the bursting of the embankment of the Bhagiratti at two or more places. The river was several feet above the level of the surrounding country, when the bank gave way, so that it soon tore away an enormous gap in the embankment and rushed over the lands below. The latest bursting of the river embankment occurred close to Murshedabad itself on the 29th August; the country was inundated for some miles round, and one-third or so of the city was flooded. There was much inconvenience and loss to the poor people, whose villages were flooded; but the inundations had not been extensive enough to raise the price of food, or in any way to cause widespread distress. On the occurrence of the first flood some of the Murshedabad zemindars came forward at once with liberal subscriptions and with aid of other kinds. The richer inhabitants of Murshedabad and the Mirzas of the palace took in and fed the poor of the inundated quarter of the city. The engineers and civil officers attempted to stop the breaches in the embankments, but they could do nothing while the water was so high and the stream so strong. The civil officers arranged for patrol boats to visit the water-bound villages. A meeting was called in Murshedabad, and some Rs. 2,000 subscriptions were promised; the meeting also voted that certain balances of old relief funds should be devoted to the purposes of the present relief. The last accounts show that the river and the floods are subsiding.

In Murshedabad and in Nuddea a good deal of harm has been done to roads and bridges. Some of the Nuddea bridges were saved by cutting the banks on each side. In the Murshedabad district three heavy bridges have been carried away. In Nuddea the E. B. Railway has been breached. The floods in the Monghyr and Bhagulpur districts were happily confined to a few small tracts in each district. The crops were totally lost on the low-lying lands close to the Ganges, and a good deal of harm was done on the banks of some other rivers. People had to be carried away in boats and put on dry land; but they had hardly been brought away, when the floods began to subside, and the people wanted to be carried back to their villages. There has been some loss of cattle; but scarcely any loss of human life. There is no distress, and it is said that none is likely to occur.

In Purneah and Rajshaye the floods were not earlier than in the other districts, and at first there was some anxiety about Purneah. But the Europeans and their zemindars helped the people to get away from flooded villages; and food was taken by the civil officers to villages surrounded by water. The people seem to have got over the floods pretty well; and they are apparently accustomed to be inundated more or less every year. There has been some harm done to the roads in Rajshaye.

On the whole, it seems that the Nuddea district and a small part of the Murshedabad district are the only tracts which have suffered or will suffer largely and keenly from the floods of last month. By way of giving some relief to Nuddea, the zemindars will, we learn, be granted a month or six weeks' grace for paying their September instalment of land revenue; and the introduction of the Road Cess Act into Nuddea may probably be put off for another year or six months. So far as can be yet seen, there seems to be no need for relief or demand for public charity or Government money on any large scale. The difficulty is generally to get the poor inundated people out of their present straits by carrying them to dry land or by taking food to them; and this the local officers are doing most energetically and carefully. Nuddea ryots and Nuddea folks generally are happily very well-to-do and very independent; they had a capital harvest last year, and it is reasonable to suppose that the inundations will secure for them a bumper winter crop.

An old bachelor recently gave the following toast:—"Woman—the morning star of infancy, the day star of manhood, the evening star of age. Bless our stars, and may they always be kept at telescopic distances!"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN IN A POLICE CELL.

THE Coroner of Calcutta with a jury held an inquest on Thursday last on the body of a European, named Hugh Walker, and the following evidence was taken :—

Dr. Woodford—I am Police Surgeon and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and examined on the 3rd day of September 1871, at the Medical College, the body of Hugh Walker, a European, identified to me by Buttan Sing, No. 185, of the Calcutta Police Reserve Force. There were no marks of violence on the body, but the left side of the face was convulsively drawn together, and the pupils of the eyes were somewhat dilated. The vessels of the brain were surcharged with blood, and there was a thin layer of extravasated blood about the size of the palm of my hand on the summit of the brain, and the left ventricle or cavity of the brain was full of blood. Serum was largely effused between the convolutions of the brain. The liver was large, and of a nutmeg colour. The lungs were surcharged with blood, and the stomach was nearly empty. My opinion is deceased died from sero-congestion of the brain, the effects of intemperance.

Charles Henry Cherry—I am the chief mate of the s. s. Patna. The ship left London on the 30th June, and Mr. Hugh Walker, said to be a solicitor, was a passenger from London to Calcutta, at which latter place we arrived on the 23rd August last. Mr. Walker, on leaving the ship, went to reside at the Great Eastern Hotel. I remember Mr. Walker showing the exhibit marked "A" to the doctor of the ship as his certificate of qualification to practice as an attorney. He was temperate as to liquor during the passage, and was particularly quiet. I did not observe anything indicating either unsoundness of mind or eccentricity, except that he was a particularly solitary man. He once came on board our ship about four or five days after arrival. I noticed that his eyes were yellow, bilious in appearance. He was never a cheerful man.

William Charles Frithward—Mr. Hugh Walker was a passenger from London to Calcutta on the s. s. Patna, of which I am third mate. He went to reside at the Great Eastern Hotel, where I visited him on Friday, 1st September. I was with him from ten minutes before 7 P.M. to 7 P.M. I had been very friendly with him on the voyage, and I held out my hand on seeing him ; he did not take my hand, nor give me a word of recognition, but held down his head. I said, "What is the matter ?" He said, "I am miserable. I have been away two days, and all the natives shout at me when I go outside the Hotel door." I said "Nonsense." He said, "I know better." I said, "If you do not like Calcutta, why not go home ?" He said, "I don't care about going home, and I don't care what becomes of me ; my name is flying all over Calcutta by this time." I saw he was very despondent, and left him. He was a quiet gentlemanly fellow all the way out, and was not intemperate.

Harry George Wyatt—I am steward of the Great Eastern Hotel. On the 23rd August last, at 7 P.M., a gentleman, who gave his name as Hugh Walker, solicitor, came to reside at the Hotel, and was put into room No. 41. He was peculiar in his manner, and, on Wednesday last, the mehters were talking loudly, and he said they were talking about him, and added, "I never have done anything." I then thought his head was affected ; he was what I call a temperate drinker. I mean he drank but little in the Hotel, and I never saw him the worse for liquor. On Friday last, about 1 P.M., Mr. Walker came out of his room, which was close to the office where I was standing, and said to me, "Give me your revolver." I said, "I am very sorry I have not one in my room. I will go and see for you one. What do you want for it ? He answered, "For no illegal purpose." I went below and reported to the manager, and was told to keep a watch on him, which I did. I told him I had no revolver, and he went back to his room. About half an hour after, he called to me, and I went into his room and he said, "Lend me your knife." I said, "I haven't one." I next saw him at 5 P.M. He was lying on his bed apparently asleep. I saw him at 8 o'clock going to the table d'hote for dinner : half-past seven is the dinner hour, but many lodgers are late. I saw him eating his dinner ; he did not drink more than a pint of beer. I do not know when he left the Hotel, and when I next saw him he was lying dead in the dead-house of the Coroner. I pointed out the body of Mr. Hugh Walker to the Coroner and jury. In my opinion he had something in his mind. On Friday he paid me ninety rupees, and told me to pay his bill out of it. He owed Rs. 57, but I had no opportunity to return him the balance. On Saturday morning Mr Walker was not to be found at the Hotel, and in the evening I reported his absence to the manager. On Sunday, about 9-15 A.M., I was told that a person named Walker had died in the police lock-up during Saturday night, and there I went to make enquiries, and was shown the body of Mr Hugh Walker.

William Thwaites Boyce—I am fourth mate of the Martaban. On Friday, the 1st September, instant, at 9-30 P.M., I was at the police ghaut about going on board my ship, when I saw a gentleman at the water's edge, and he walked into the river deliberately. When up to his waist he began to strike out, and he swam about three strokes, and went under water. My dinghee came along shore, and I got into it, and pushed off to the spot where the man had disappeared. I then saw his coat above water, and caught hold of it, and tried to get him into the dinghy, but could not, but he was towed ashore, where I took him out of the water, and took him to the police station, and made him over to the police, to whom I reported what had happened. All he said to me was something about the "Arab." We could not make anything out of him ; he seemed out of his mind, and would not or could not answer questions. I next saw the man lying dead at the dead-house of the Coroner, and pointed out the body to the jury as the body of the man I had rescued from the river on Friday night.

William Russett Hodgkers.—I am a police constable. On Friday, 1st September, I was on duty in Bowbazaar at quarter-past ten, when Mr. Boyce, the fourth mate of the Martaban, brought to me a European whom he said he had taken out of the river. The man's clothes were quite wet. I said to him, "What do you belong to ?" He said, "I don't know." I said, "What is your name ?" He answered, "I am well known in town ; have you not heard of me before ?" I then took him into the police office to Superintendent Percy. He was questioned by him, and he said, "I want to go to the Arab." I said, "Getting into the river is not the way to go to the Arab." He said, "It is the easiest and quickest way. I had no pice for a dinghy." Mr. Percy then told me to take him into the lock-up, to take off his wet cloths, and wrap him in blankets. That was done, and he was locked up in an upper cell by himself. I next saw him at 6 P. M. of Saturday ; he was then in the lock-up. I spoke to him, but he did not answer me ; he was looking well on Friday night ; he had a strange look about him. I do not think that he was the worse for liquor, but wrong in his head. I did not see him either alive or dead after that, but I heard about 9 A.M. of Sunday that he was lying dead in the lock-up.

Donald Mackay—I am sergeant of police. On Friday night, 1st September, I received into the lock-up a European, who gave his name as Hugh Walker, and said, "I am a solicitor." His clothes were quite wet. I took them off him, and supplied him with three or four blankets, and put him into a large airy cell or room for himself. On Saturday morning tea and bread were supplied him. He drank the tea, but did not eat the bread. At 10 A.M. he was taken before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and he was ordered to be put back in the lock-up, and I was told by Superintendent Percy that he was to be examined by the doctor. About 4 P.M. I was directed to take him to Mr. Harwood, the head clerk of the police office. Mr. Harwood put questions to him, and I was told to take him back to the lock up. On the way back, he said, "I hope you will not take me to any one who knows me." He seemed wandering in mind. Whether he ate anything in the lok-up I don't know. I offered to get him anything he wanted ; he said he did not want anything. Whether any letter was written to Dr. Woodford I don't know ; and he was not seen by any doctor while in the lock-up, and he was not sent to hospital, as he did not complain of being sick, and did not look sick. It is usual to send sick prisoners to hospital from the lock-up for treatment. At 6-30 P.M. he was walking up and down his cell, but did not speak unless questioned two or three times. I spread some blankets for him on the floor, and told him to rest himself, and in the morning he would be examined by the doctor. He was a very quiet gentlemanly man. At half-past ten I saw him last through the iron barred door of the cell ; he was then lying in the blankets. Had he wanted anything during the night I told him he could call to the guard ; he said, "All right." As I knew he had nothing with which he could injure himself, and as he looked well, I did not consider I need look after him further, and I did not see him after 10-30 P.M. He was locked up according to the regulations. He would not be visited except I was present, and I did not visit him, and I was not disturbed. About 6-30 A.M. I went into the cell where Walker had passed the night. It had been swept out, but no one had made any report to me till I entered the cell, when one of the guards said, "There is something about the sahib's mouth." I then saw that Hugh Walker was lying in his blankets dead and cold.

Verdict—"That Hugh Walker died from sero-congestion of the brain.

Presentment by the Jury—"We are of opinion that the police ought to have procured medical aid within a reasonable time, and not have allowed Hugh Walker to be on the floor of the cell for a priod of thirty-two hours."

PROPOSAL FOR A MADRAS BREAKWATER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the *Madras Times* :—

Having maturely considered the subject as per heading ascertained, the possibility of making a breakwater, and made a fairly correct estimate of the cost of the undertaking, I desire, through your widely circulated columns, to give your readers the result of many years of labour and wearing research.

My plan is *simply* this : to construct an island 2¾ miles in length by ¾ mile in breadth. The island is to be built of teakwood and bog oak ; and covered all over with a thin sheeting of platinum The top of the island to have a coating one inch in thickness of aluminum, as being subject to more wear and tear than the bottom of the island.

The island to be shaped liked a parallelogram ; except that, at the ends, the lines should curve to afford additional shelter from the monsoons. Engineers I have consulted think the island should rest on the bottom of the sea. But I maintain that it would be preferable the island should be a floating one. It can be secured in its place by 12 anchors of 1,000 tons each ; and in case, which is not likely, that the investment is not a profitable one, the island can then be floated away elsewhere. The island to be built at a distance of ½ to ¾ mile from the outermost line of surf. During the north-east monsoon the island would be wheeled by great steam power slightly round so as to form an angle with the shore, and give greater protection to the shipping.

I would make the island the command of a Vice-Admiral : and the buildings only which would be absolutely necessary, should be erected : such as a lunatic asylum, post office, custom house, &c.

It is anticipated that the influx of shipping, and strangers attracted by the unusual sight will in a certain number of years enable a company to pay a large dividend to the descendants of the present shareholders. It is estimated that three cannons are sufficient for the defence of the island. They should be of very considerable calibre—the centre one to carry a sperico-conoidal ball of lead hardened with platinum of 10,000 lbs. weight : the guns at the ends of the island having to prevent the island being outflanked to be of exceptional range and power ; viz., to be capable of throwing a ball of 100,000 lbs. weight hexagonal in shape, as far as the horizon on an ordinarily clear day.

It is confidently anticipated that on the exit of the present Home Government, a ministry of Conservatives will advance the funds necessary to the prosecution of the undertaking.

The offices on the island should be reserved, as far as possible, for retired members of the uncovenanted service. The emoluments of such offices to be commensurate with the cost of the island A law to be proposed in the Imperial Parliament, that the island may not be confiscated on account of the debts (if any) of the company undertaking the construction of the island, or the shareholders supporting this great public work. As regards the details of the work, of which this is only an outline, it must first be ascertained if there is any objection on the part of Government to undertaking this work ; and secondly, what amount the Government at home and in India will be prepared to advance a company formed for the purpose. If the plan is adopted, the years of labor devoted to its construction will not have been thrown away.

THE APPOINTMENTS GIVEN TO NATIVES BY GOVERNMENT.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

IF, as we believe, it is extremely improbable that the English will ever voluntarily retire from this country, it seems to us that one of the primary duties of our present rulers is so to arrange the distribution of offices of trust amongst natives and Europeans as to ensure the constant preponderance of the element which represents our foreign power, over the element which contains the germs of possible future discontent. It is no doubt a proper object to provide careers for natives whom we have educated, and few thoughtful persons will deny that it is both politic and generous to disarm those sections of native society which are likely to prove troublesome in the future, by gratifying their reasonable ambitions. But it is easy to see that the one particular class which has hitherto monopolised all the loaves and the fishes, is precisely the one from which no danger whatever can reasonably be apprehended, and that the undue favors shown to it not only constitute a wrong against other classes of the people, but also burden us with adherents who would prove a source of weakness to us in any great political crisis, such as an upheaval of the military races of India, who alone can dispute our supremacy. There is, we fear, no denying the fact that the imperfectly educated classes whom our power has called into being in the lower provinces of Bengal, do not represent the masses of their own countrymen, and have nothing whatever in common with the people of the North-West and the Punjaub. The gifts therefore that are showered on this class may fairly be regarded as non-reproductive—they are mere charity, which may bless both them that give, and them who receive, from a moral point of view, but which, from the political point of view, amounts to a mere waste of opportunities, which might be far more profitably employed. It is useful to reflect that, if every appointment in this country were filled by an educated Bengali, we should be very much worse off than we were in 1857, in the event of another rebellion. In places in which we then had little bands of Europeans and East Indians who held together and fought and died for the honor of the English name, we should have a number of fairly educated, highly intelligent, but invalorous Baboos, of whom it is no libel to say that they would run away at the very earliest symptoms of the storm. We have no desire to ridicule the national timidity of the Bengali ; and our only reason for referring to it on the present occasion is to point out the delusive character of any measures which endeavour to guard against the dangers which menace our power on all sides, by imprudently thrusting one of the weakest and the least self-reliant races in India into positions of responsibility all over the country, from Calcutta to the Himalaya mountains. To the employment of the Bengali in his own province, there is probably no objection whatever ; provided always that the element does not assume such proportions as to paralyse, or otherwise embarrass the Government in one of the many always possible contingencies in which the Bengali, if he did not quietly disappear, as he probably would be simply a terrible dead-weight.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE LAND TAX.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE are sorry to observe that that mischievous delusion, the idea that it is expedient to encourage redemption of the land tax—that is to say, in India the commutation of all rent for ever for a sum down—should still find partizans zealous to recommend it to the Committee on Indian Finance. It is not very probable that men of Mr. Fawcett's stamp will be easily misled by such recommendations, but there is one thing which it may be as well to mention, as it is probable that it may not be commonly known in England, and we know that some at least of the members of the committee have the grace to read the Indian papers. It is, that a general redemption of the land tax would be the very reverse of popular with the great majority of the natives of India. That it would please the capitalists there cannot be a doubt, but for that very reason it would be the more odious to the masses, who opine that the capitalists have got more hooks already in poor people's noses than is at all pleasant to the poor people Moreover, the Demos doth strongly suspect that if revenue ceases to be collected from the land, it will have to be collected in other ways, which Demos aforesaid would like much less ; and that the said Demos would find himself in evil case, rack-rented for his farm by absolute and irresponsible proprietors, and squeezed by Government into the bargain to meet the cost of State expenditure growing heavier every year as the value of money is depreciated. The ryots would like the redemption scheme well enough if every cultivator could redeem his own small holding and hold it absolutely free from any future tax or rent. But they have sufficient wit to know that to be impossible ; to know that the capitalists would be the masters of the situation, and that the land would be held by them in large estates upon which middlemen and agents would grow fat, and ryots be very little better than serfs. They have also sufficient wit to know that any sort of scheme for redemption applicable to *Indian* land must be a dead loss to the Government, and they are apt to think that a Government that could even contemplate such a step must be very sceptical as to its own duration, and therefore anxious to grab as much of the ready as possible. They argue thus :—Suppose a man to have good reason to believe that he should live a hundred years, and to be possessed of an income guaranteed to last as long as he himself should live, would he sell it for twenty-five years' purchase ? Assuredly he would not, unless he had equally good reason to believe he could invest the proceeds at better interest and *as good security*. A respectable civilized State ought to be able reasonably to count on more than a century of existence, ought, if it has any faith in itself to regard its own duration as indefinite indeed but certainly not a short one ; it ought to provide beforehand as if the very longest term were the most likely one. A State, therefore, that was lucky enough to have its land in its own hands would be simply idiotic to sell it, because no other possible security for interest on the price could be so good as that of the land itself (which cannot run away), and because, to say nothing of security, a higher interest than the land would pay would be absolutely uncertain and altogether precarious.

THE PERILS OF PASSAGE BY CANAL STEAMERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the *Madras Times* :—

"It is an abominable shame that these canal boats should be advertised in our daily papers as 'A 1.' for any number of years, 'splendid full-powered steamers, having excellent accommodation for passengers, every convenience,' &c., when they generally prove themselves quite the opposite. I have just received a letter from a passenger by the Excelsior, who says they were 24 days getting to Aden from Madras (fine work for a 'full-powered' steamer.) About a week before arriving there, they, as usual, ran short of coals. Everything available was chopped up for fuel—ladders, spare spars, sheep pens, the very yards of the ship, and even her lower deck ! They then ran short of water, tried condensing, and produced a compound which made every one sick who swallowed it. Lastly, the ship being without the means of sailing, the machinery broke down ; but luckily they were within sight of Aden, and by hoisting signals obtained the whereby of getting into port. If these vessels were, for a change, advertised as badly found, likely to run short of coals, water provisions, to take double the ordinary time, to afford double discomfort to all on board with a strong probability of coming to utter grief half way, enabling the passengers to verify the words of Dr. Johnson, that 'being on boardship was like being in prison with a fair chance of being drowned,' and all this for the low figure of Rs. 500 per head (exclusive of liquor), it would perhaps be a novelty in the way of advertisements, but would amply be borne out by indisputable facts."

FOUNDERING OF THE FLEET.

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 12.)

OUR thought last week was that it was impossible for the Government to get deeper into the mud ; but the Malebolge has thickened, and a denser darkness has settled on the setting of the Parliamentary sun. It is as though an adverse and cruel fate were engaged in hurling confusion from every quarter of the political heaven, if not destruction, on the house of Gladstone. *Una Eurusque Notusque, &c.* Although troubles and misfortunes generally come in troops, yet there remains another characteristic of a sea of sorrows, that the last wave is usually the most destructive. If there is one British boast which we especially prize, it is our Navy. The Battle of Dorking was not fought till the British fleet was found wanting, or scattered, or nowhere at the crisis of fate. The ingenious but exceedingly stupid author of the Second Armada founded his pleasant fiction on our great line of defence on the German Ocean. This illusion has received a very rude shock. In one brief twelvemonth no less than four great naval casualties of the very first importance have overtaken the pride of England. The Psyche has been lost, though the savans and their instruments have been saved, and this on a coast which, since history has been written, has been noted as especially dangerous, and, therefore, especially well known. One of our very best ironclads—an ironclad ship built to illustrate the greatest novelty, and, as we were all told, the greatest success in war ships—has gone down in a most inconsiderable gale in a notorious sea, where danger is always to be looked for, and, therefore, as we simply thought, always provided against. Another of our great glories has escaped destruction by the skin of her teeth, after going on a rock in calm weather and broad daylight in the well-known waters of Gibraltar Bay ; and, to crown all, a troopship has been obliged to be run ashore on a barren rock in the Indian Ocean in a sinking state. The Psyche, the Captain, the Agincourt, and the Megæra—these sad names almost recall the successive buffets which, culminating at Sedan, have just destroyed the power and almost the existence of France.

In all these cases of nautical disaster there seem to be special circumstances which may be taken into account as to some extent explaining the single casualty, but it is to be feared that there are also general causes which give rise to the gravest apprehensions as to the efficiency of the naval service. The Psyche was sent off in a hurry ; the Straits of Messina proved but an awkward seaway, and the currents are very strong, though not for the first time. The Captain was an experiment. There were as many who denounced Captain Coles's principle as there were who accepted it. The Admiralty were decided by what is called public opinion to give in to the turret principle. It is not quite clear whether builders or surveyors were responsible, or whether Captain Coles himself alone was responsible for sending the Captain to sea as she was sent ; and as both Sir John Pakington and his successors in office were responsible, if not for sending the Captain on her fatal voyage, at least for her construction, it scarcely suits anybody's purpose to find out the real secret of her loss. The Agincourt disaster is to be attributed to mere professional martinetism, and everybody concerned was too professional and too dignified and too sensitive to move a hair's-breadth out of the strict technicalities of departmental and limited responsibility. Of the loss of the Megæra something else must be said. But in each and every case there is one broad consideration—perhaps there are more considerations than one—which may be considered to be common to all these dreadful events. First, they seem to hint that the art of seamanship is either lost, or not much cultivated, or there is no room for its exercise in these ironclads. In theory, as in the days of wooden battle ships, the captain is still responsible not only for fighting, but sailing his ship. But the captain is not taught naval manœuvres as applicable to these modern ships. It is engineer's work. And one tendency of steam, especially in the case of iron ships, is to run things finer than in the old wooden ships. All that was wanted by Benbow or Nelson was plenty of sea room ; a shoal, or rock, or shore was given the widest possible berth. In steam-ships, supposed to be so much handier, dangers are chanced ; the shoal or rock can, it is believed, be shaved ; fuel must be economized ; the Pearl rock may be all but grazed ; it is, perhaps, touch and go, but with all our steam power we fancy that it will be always go and never touch. In other words, the safety of steam-ships is unduly exaggerated ; and modern naval officers in high command know nothing of steam navigation and but little of iron construction. On board responsibility is divided, or does not exist. The Admiral on board the Agincourt thought that his ship was in rather a ticklish state ; but it was the Captain's affair. What Captain Beamish thought, if he thought at all, no body knows ; the Staff-Commander and the officer of the watch might think this, that, or the other, but they knew that a snubbing often attends officious alacrity.

Then there remain the difficulties inherent in the revised constitution of the Board of Admiralty. We make no doubt whatever that great changes were required at Whitehall, and in both the military and naval services great public benefit may, in the long run, be achieved by the concentration of authority on a single head directly responsible to Parliament. But from the nature of the case, so at least it seems, this Parliamentary centre of authority must be a man, in the one case, who does not know a troop from a battalion, and, in the other, who may be puzzled by the difference between a ship's stern and stem. That is, we must have a Cardwell, a Childers, a Goschen ; and just when the Army Minister or the Navy Minister begins to know his work, an Amurath of total ignorance succeeds to an Amurath who has at best mastered the rudiments of his work This may right itself in the long run, but at present it does not. When the mistress of the house takes the keys and stores into her management, the cook and housekeeper may retain office, but the language is—Well, the missus may take the housekeeping, but she must do it all—it is not my business to interfere. I will give no advice or opinion ; I will do what I am told, and no more. This is not precisely what has happened at the Admiralty. But it is something like it. Sir Spencer Robinson and Mr. Reed were "relieved" from office ; and everybody else in Dockyard and Whitehall confines himself strictly to the hard and fast line to answer questions put as briefly as possible, but to do no more. This is the cause of the loss of the Megæra.

Mr Goschen pleads delay, and asks the public to suspend their judgment. So we would willingly, if there could be one single fact disputable. We know everything that there is to be known, and after the Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry, which may consume a twelvemonth, we shall be just where we are now, for now there is nothing more to know. The Megæra is an old ship, twenty-two years old, built in the pre-historic times. She was put at the bottom of the list, being considered a suspicious, crazy, half-rotten old craft. She was placed in this ignominious position in 1866 ; in 1871 she is despatched to Australia. Here is one fact indisputable, and beyond the reach of the most ingenious and disingenuous cavil. What was her history in the meantime ? She was now and then patched ; on one occasion as much as £250 was spent on her ; on another a complete survey was dispensed with, because it was thought to be too expensive. By way of episode, here surges up a huge cloud of dust as to what Mr. Reed said or did not say ; what he reported or did not report ; what form his report took, whether it was written or verbal ; and a vast deal more. But we lay this aside, and cling to this solid fact. In 1871 the Megæra was commissioned to convey sailors and naval officers to Australia. Mr. Reed was out of office ; the responsibility was not with him. He ought to have interfered, says Mr. Goschen. I was told not to interfere, says Mr. Reed. Anyhow we lay this all aside. The Megæra was commissioned ; her cargo and the troops—that is, the officers and crews—embarked. Was this ship, the Megæra, despatched fit for sea, with a clean character ? Had she been for several years thoroughly surveyed and certified ? Was she examined from keel to bulwarks ? All her plates tested ? thoroughly certified for a few thousand miles' voyage ? She sailed under very discouraging omens. She got somehow to Plymouth ; was overloaded ; badly overcrowded ; in the most disagreeable, if not dangerous, plight. She got to Queenstown, the captain and crew remonstrating ; part of her cargo was landed ; it was proposed to reduce the consignment of passengers ; she was botched and patched and cobbled and lightened and forced to go to sea. Mr. Goschen says the authorities only found her leaking from the ports ; but with a ship crowded almost to the water's edge, no examination of her bottom was possible either at Plymouth or Queenstown. And now comes in the one only question which is quite independent of Mr. Reed, or the Port Admirals, or the Captain. Was she thoroughly surveyed at Sheerness before being commissioned ? Because the fact remains that her dangerous state was not in her overcrowding, or in her ports, but in a rotten frame. The fact that the Megæra has foundered proves her utter unworthiness before she left port. This cannot be got over. Either, therefore, when she was commissioned for her fatal voyage the Megæra was never surveyed at all, or the survey was an insolent sham and a crime. To this point Mr. Samuda very properly narrowed the question. Which choice in this dilemma shall be accepted is quite immaterial ; either is sufficiently serious and disgraceful. Either is quite enough to justify, or rather to compel, the most serious misgivings as to the state, no less than the administration, of the British Navy.

THE EXHAUSTION OF COAL.

(*Spectator*, August 12.)

FOR the next hundred years it will not be advisable to send coals to Newcastle. But certainly less than three hundred and sixty years hence, the shares of a company with that object in view may be quoted at a premium. Doubtless most of us recollect the cold shudder which ran through the nation in 1866, when Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Mill, drawing their principal arguments and figures from Professor Jevons' work, "On the Coal Question," told us that we had better set our house in order, and that landlords ought to encourage paying off the National Debt. Coal was running down at a rapid rate. Professor Jevons said our stores were destined to all intents and purposes to be exhausted in 110 years (taking the Commissioners, estimates) ; and it seemed probable that, like a steamer whose coal-bunkers get empty in mid-ocean, and whose crew take to the boats, England was one day to be abandoned by all but landowners. The labours of the Commissioners—who, by the way, have done their work in admirable style, and who have pursued their investigations in a manner which is almost as good a lesson in inductive logic as Dr. Wells' famous inquiry into the causes of dew—do not show that these fears were the phantoms of an arithmetical imagination. There are a few hard, gritty facts at the bottom of the predictions of evil, and among such facts, showing that all is not well with us, are these :—Taking into account the difficulty of working steadily in an atmosphere much above blood-heat, and setting off the fact that the deepest mines are generally the driest, and, owing to that circumstance, the most suitable for working, and the propability of our being enriched with inventions and expedients for cooling the air of mines by such means as "the long-wall" system, the possibility of carrying workings to a depth of four thousand feet may be assumed. Of course, this opinion is hazarded with a good deal of doubt. The deepest colliery shaft in England, that of Rosebridge, near Wigan, is only 2,376 feet from bank to "sump ;" and the temperature and difficulties of mining below that depth are wrapt in obscurity. All that can be safely said is that at a depth of 3,200 feet with present appliances the temperature would rise to 98°, or blood-heat, and with existing ventilating apparatus most men cannot labour hard and steadily in that atmosphere. The more important subject of investigation, however, was the amount of coal procurable at a reasonable depth,—say at 4,000 feet.

The committee charged with the obtaining of this information reported that, making allowances for waste, there are accessible, or may be so, 90,207 millions tons,—in other words, that every householder in Britain has potentially got about 38,000 tons in his coal-cellar. It is to be carefully observed, however, that these figures concern solely the coal-fields lying above the Permian, Old Red Sandstone, and other contiguous formations. And another task which engaged a separate committee was to ascertain what amount of coal could be found at a depth of 4,000 feet under the Permian formation. The result which they report is, that they think 56,273 millions of tons may be dug out of these deposits at a depth of 4,000 feet. Altogether, then, there are probably 146,480 millions of tons available for use, which at the present rate of consumption and increase of consumption would last only 110 years. But assuming—and some calculations made by Mr. Price Williams make the assumption apparently reasonable—that the maximum consumption of coals per head has been reached, and that the annual increase in consumption per head will in future follow a diminishing ratio, there would be coal enough to last for 360 years. Suppose, however, that every year the consumption increased by three million tons ; our stores would run out in 276 years. In short, we may say that the two extreme estimates given by the Commissioners are 360 years and 110 years, always provided that 4,000 feet proves to be, as it seems to be, the lowest depth to which we can go.

Some will be of opinion that the most curious feature of this remarkable report is that it is the first example in history of national policy extending its vision beyond a generation or two. That the State of the present day, that we of the nineteenth century should be at all interested in what may come to pass some hundreds of years hereafter,—why, there is not another instance of the like forethought in all the annals of the world. Fancy Queen Elizabeth's subjects bothering their heads about the subjects of Queen Victoria ! and yet it is that, or something like that, which we to-day are doing. We are moral people, we people of the nineteenth century, thus having an eye to the welfare and warmth of our children to the tenth generation. We may make such a reflection on perusing this report without vanity or egotism. It must be admitted that the estimates are vitiated by inadvertence to the probabilities relating to foreign consumption ; and we think that there is also a fallacy allowed to be interwoven with some of the calculations, from its being assumed that population would tend to decrease pretty rapidly when the difficulties of procuring a supply of coal were really felt. In these circumstances of pressure, emigration would, of course, set in ; and in Mr. Price Williams' assumption that the population of Great Britain may in A.D. 2231, the year of exhaustion, amount to 131 millions, there seems to enter a fallacy. Population does increase at its present rate chiefly because our manufactures, dependent on coal, flourish ; and it is a fallacy, therefore, to suppose that population would augment at anything like its old rate, while coal, a necessary condition of manufactures, was becoming scarcer and dearer. In short, coal is the causa causans of our dense population, and some of the calculations seem to us to take the effect for the cause. On the other hand must be set the fact that the figures given by the Commissioners would be misread, if it was assumed that for 360 years we should go on as comfortably as we now do. Much of the coal included in the returns, be it remembered, could be profitably excavated only at a high price ; and the mineral advantages which we now possess over other countries might disappear in a century. We are pulling, so to speak, at an elastic band ; but observe that every additional inch we stretch it, the task is harder. It is a vulgar fallacy to fancy that we can stick to the island until the last scuttleful of fuel is thrown on the fire.

Professor Jevons has traced some of the economical effects of exhaustion of coal, or, to use a more accurate and practical term, the appreciation of coal. They would very much resemble those which economists predict will come to pass in virtue of Ricardo's law of rent. In fact, this would be only an instance and application of his theory ; and it is a curious proof of the short-comings of this law that it should prove more valuable as regards coal than land. The returns on capital falling, it would tend to move elsewhere. Labour, finding no adequate compensation, would follow. Only the landowner with the burthen of a vast debt would remain. Not only would our pre-eminence in manufacture pass away, but the causes which conspire to make England the great *entrepot* of the world would disappear also. What, for instance, is the great obstacle to the large quantity of tea now shipped to Russia going straight to Odessa *via* the Suez Canal ? Why is it at least as remunerative to send the tea to England, to be reshipped to the ports of Northern Russia ? Because the trader gets at Odessa nothing which the Oriental cares to have—because we can send the tea ships back with Manchester goods which the Chinaman likes. And, of course, if coal grew dear, our "pull" over our neighbours in this respect would vanish. Altogether the depreciation of gold would prove in its remotest consequence but an insignificant economical fact compared with the decided depreciation of coal ; and there is no blinking the fact that England may one day *go out*,—her sons fled away to other countries, herself barren and empty. At all events, what economists call the stationary state seems not so distant as it did before this report was published.

EVIDENCE OF THE "COMMUNISTS."

M. LAURIER, who is well known as an intimate ally of M. Gambetta, is said to have given such amusing evidence before the Committee charged to inquire into the acts of the Provisional Government, that his inquisitors found it difficult to let him go. According to M. Laurier's own account, he undertook the delicate task of managing the finances in order to save his country from M. Ranc and his colleagues of the Left. The brilliant manner in which he managed to negotiate a loan in London when the fortunes of France were so desperate enchanted M. Crémieux to such a degree that the cried in a fit of enthusiasm, "Avec vous et Amélie, nous sauverons l'état," Amélie being M. Crémieux's wife. General Bordone, the chief of Garibaldi's staff, assailed the Minister for not having given the Italian hero a better reception. M. Laurier was deputed to appease Bordone's wrath, and was in the midst of a conciliatory declamation, when he suddenly recognized in the fiery general an ancient client whom he had defended a couple of years previously before the Court of Correctional Police. Bordone, said M. Laurier, was much affected on being reminded of the matter. The Committee, which has examined dozens of witnesses, is now said to be drawing up its report.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ANTI-INFALLIBILITY.

THE conflict between the Infallibilists and the followers of Dr. Döllinger is raging with great bitterness in some of the rural districts of Bavaria. The Liberal journals complain that the priests have organized a system of tyranny "such as has not existed for centuries." In proof of this, a correspondent of the *National Zeitung* states that a landowner near Passau was denounced from the pulpit "because he was known to have copies of journals obnoxious to the clerical party," and all his servants, forty-three in number, were admonished to quit his service if they valued the rites of the Church. An action was brought against the priest, but "no person could be found to confess that he knew anything of the matter." The *Eastern Budget* says that the programme of the Austrian Old Catholics has been received with very general approval in all parts of the Empire. Numerous letters are received daily by the Old Catholic Committee at Vienna expressing sympathy with the movement, and most of the Vienna officials and artisans have openly declared themselves against the new Papal doctrines.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

(*Economist.*)

WE hope that there is reason to think that the value of money has seen its lowest point, and that all changes for the future will be in an upward rather than in a downward direction. During the past few weeks there has been a reduction in the supply of, and an increase in the demand for, money simultaneously. Four weeks ago the means of operating on the money market by the Bank of England were much greater than they now are. On the 12th July—

	£	£
Public deposits were	4,216,000	
Private deposits...	27,957,000	
Aggregate deposits		32,173,000
Now—		
Public deposits are	4,704,000	
Private deposits...	22,873,000	
Aggregate deposits		27,577,000
Decrease		4,596,000

And in consequence the bullion and the reserve of notes in the Banking Department have fallen, though not to the same extent.

The reduction in the means of the Bank is of course principally due to the export of gold to Germany in consequence of the French indemnity. As we showed when that indemnity was first spoken of, it was not likely to have the catastrophic effects expected from it, because it would not be to the German interest to keep up in Berlin much money of which they could make no use. Accordingly, though they obtained by bills in England, and in other ways, a large command over this market, they have not exercised it till lately at all, and are still exercising it only gradually. We cannot say how far this demand will go, but we have no doubt that there is more money to go to Germany, and that the export of it will tend to raise the value of money here.

Secondly. There has been, as we show elsewhere, by a careful analysis of the Clearing-house returns, a great increase in the trade of the country—meaning by trade, for the moment, the dealings in actual goods and merchandise, and not the transactions of the Stock Exchange ; these have increased, though not equally. But if we take the returns since June and compare them with those of last year (omitting the Stock Exchange settling days) we have an increase of nearly £95,000,000 on £410,000,000, or at the rate of 23 per cent. It is evident that such an increase in the volume of trade must cause an increase in the demand for money. The number of bills generated (so to say) by the trade of last year must be very considerably less than those drawn this year. The number coming to Lombard street for discount will accordingly be greater, and the augmentation in that number will co-operate with the diminution in the supply of money, previously explained, in tending to raise the value of money.

DREDGING IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

(*Times.*)

ON the day after the conclusion of the British Association meeting, the members and associates had their usual opportunity of taking part in some one of various pleasure excursions into the surrounding neighbourhood. No less than six of such excursions were organized ; and one of them, under the direction of Professor Wyville Thompson, went dredging in the Firth of Forth. Either from fear of sea-sickness, or from the greater attractions of land scenery, very few ladies joined themselves to the party ; and the presence of more than one naturalist of European reputation assisted in giving an air of reality to the work that was to be done. The expedition proceeded by rail to North Berwick, where a steam-tug was in waiting to convey them to the Thane of Fife—a commodious passenger steamer chartered for the occasion. The tug was then taken in tow by the larger steamer, and both proceeded to the offing to carry out the business of the day.

Beyond a general impression that the object of dredging is to bring into view some of the teeming life of the bottom of the sea, it is, perhaps, fair to assume that a large proportion of the public know very little about the nature of the operation. This much, at least, is certain, that some of the party on Thursday saw a dredge for the first time ; and it may therefore not be out of place to describe an implement which during the last three or four years has added enormously to the sum of human knowledge. A dredge may be roughly compared to a landing net, on rather a large scale, and intended to be dragged along the bottom of the sea. It is made oblong, instead of circular, in order to give its lower edge a sufficient contact with the surface over which it is dragged. Various patterns are employed, differing in certain details, but alike in principle. That used on Thursday consisted of a rectangular iron frame about 4ft. long and 6in. wide. On one side, the edges of this frame were somewhat everted, while on the other side a net was affixed. Two iron bars, one attached to a cross piece near each end of the frame, met in a common ring, to which a towrope was secured. When resting on the bottom, the dredge was dragged forward by the progress of the steamer, one edge, or "lip" of the frame in contact with the bottom, so as to scrape up from the surface, and then to retain in the net any forms of subaqueous life that were encountered.

Besides a number of such dredges the tug carried also a trawl, which is a net constructed on a similar principle, but of much greater dimensions, and calculated to retain flat fish and other larger denizens of the deep. Individual naturalists were also provided with muslin bags on cane hoops intended to catch floating creatures, and a store of wide-mouthed bottles had been provided for the reception of living treasures of every kind. At the pier-side, before embarking, a few casts of a muslin bag were rewarded by two beautiful specimens of berne, a tulip-shaped jellyfish that floats mouth upwards, its delicate whiteness brought into relief by fine pink lines, along which rows of vibratile cilia keep up perpetual currents of water. There were also some small medusæ darting about in the glass jar of sea water in which they were placed, and displaying to perfection the varying states of their coverings and tentacula. As soon as the two steamers were well under weigh a dredge was lowered from the Thane of Fife and the trawl from the tug, and the two soon after parted company, to meet again when the trawl was hauled up. The first cast of the dredge brought only a few crinoids, two sea-urchins, and two of the commonest (five-rayed) star fish, and to this slender catalogue there were only a few subsequent additions, of which a thirteen-rayed star fish was the most important. The steamer made the circuit of the Bass Rock, startling with bell and whistle the thousands of sea fowl that live and breed on its inaccessible sides, and again joined company with the tug, to which most of the passengers then transferred themselves. The crew were already dragging in the trawl ; and its multitudinous captives were soon struggling on the deck, and being pounced upon in all directions. Eager naturalists were hunting for marine rarities ; and mere idlers were seeking to secure some eatable trophies of the expedition. Plaice and soles and skate in only moderate quantity were intermingled with numbers of a smaller flat fish of various kinds, with cuttle fish, ascidians, star fish, sea urchins, and the like. A marine electrical eel, and three fine specimens of the red or Norway lobster, were at once seized upon by collectors ; and the wide-mouthed bottles were on all sides filled with treasures of lesser value, while the mere pot-sportsmen were busy stringing plaice into bunches after the fashion in which little boys carry home their evening's catch of dace upon rushes. The ladies of the party had mostly provided themselves with sponge bags, and were busy filling them with star fish, while, at the same time, they sought advice as to the manner in which their prizes could be preserved. In this way a very eager, happy, busy hour was spent, and then the time came at which the steamer must be steered for shore, where the return train to Edinburgh awaited the tourists.

What was thus done on a very small and imperfect scale, only as the amusement of an otherwise idle morning, has its interest as conveying some idea of the nature and objects of an expedition somewhat similar in kind which is about to be made a national undertaking. We have more than once called attention to the results that have been obtained by the deep-sea dredging expeditions which have been carried on for short periods, at intervals, during the last three years, under the direction of Dr. Carpenter, Professor Wyville Thompson, and Mr. Gwyn Jeffries. These expeditions have been directed not only to bring up the life of the deep sea, but also to test its composition, and to measure its temperature and the force and direction of its currents. They have already produced results which are in many respects totally opposed to all previous conjecture. They have shown that the profoundest depths of the ocean, in which it was supposed that neither light nor life could exist, are inhabited by complex living organisms, possessing fully-developed eyes. They have shown that the deep-sea temperature, instead of being stationary at 39 deg., descends to just above the freezing point, that this temperature is so controlled by currents that an arctic and a temperate fauna may co-exist within a very short distance of each other ; that the process of chalk formation is still being actively continued by countless myriads of globigerinæ ; and that the differences in temperature and density between equatorial and polar water are sufficient to maintain a constant interchange of both, by which various deep and superficial currents may be explained, and by which the rigour of northern climates is perceptibly modified in certain places. The statements contained in these few sentences are sufficient to invalidate the data on which many conclusions about the periods of geological time and the nature of geological formations have been based ; and they open out altogether new views with regard to many of the chief problems of biology. They rest, at present, upon observations neither sufficiently numerous nor made over a sufficiently extended area to be beyond the reach of doubt, and the influence of the Royal Society has induced the Admiralty to take up a similar line of research, with a view to its complete prosecution. For this purpose it is now announced that an expedition will be equipped next year, to be absent four years, and during that time to carry on deep-sea dredging and deep-sea temperature soundings, in every part of the ocean from which it is thought that valuable knowledge may be gained.

A NEW ORLEANS thief returned some abstracted clothing that proved too small, and wrote to the owner that he would wait for him to grow.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
970 Whittington, Purdy—The Captain.
FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
795 Ada (s), Thatchell—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR HAVRE.
799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
1034 City of Foochow, Tait—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1258 Callirhoe, Irwin—Edward Bates & Co.
1391 Canute, Quin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1122 Pericles, Cohill—Farnham & Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.
FOR NEW YORK.
1091 Nonpareil, Johnson—Gas Co.
FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.
FOR RANGOON.
540 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
354 Migrator, Logan—Wallace & Co.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
582 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

NOT FIXED.

491 Annie Fletcher, Alleyne—M. Nusserwanjee.
1693 Adelaide, Arcus—Owen & Okell.
537 Alice Ritson, Matches—H. E. Sedick.
435 Blencathra, Doran—The Captain.
876 Copenhagen, Cowie—Stenhouse & Co.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
894 Glen Gairn, Garrock—M. & Nusserwanjee.
1048 Knighton, Riddle—The Captain.
1181 Lady Rowena, Copeland—Captain.
938 Louisa, Lever—Wallace & Co.
1250 Madras, Fleming—Blay and Mackintosh.
1263 Montana, Parsons—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
787 Moss Rose, Smith—N. & Sorabjee.
916 Oxford, Woodward—W. Nicol & Co.
1461 Queen of Nation, Kavangh—W. Nicol & Co.
423 Solferino, Kond.
722 Sultana, Mason—M. Nusserwanjee.
495 Valkyrien, Edom—F. Nusserwanjee & Co.
589 Winslow, Parto—Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
2205 Indus (s), Greaves—P. & O. Co.
1528 Surat (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1466 Walamo (s), Johnstone—Wallace & Co.
FOR P. GULF.
706 Koina (s), Profumo—E. Khulifan.
FOR CHINA, &c.
1178 Bangalore (s), Angove—P. & O. Co.
1185 Travancore (s), Eastley—P. & O. Co.
FOR M. COAST AND CALCUTTA.
717 Abyssinia (s), Gray—W. Nicol & Co.
NOT FIXED.
1006 Avoca (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.
891 Gunga (s), Child.—H. Z. Abadin.
350 Martaban (s), Sanders—W. Nicol & Co.
1289 Tanjore (s), Johnson—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

NOT FIXED.
310 Futtey Sooltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader.
618 Fultey Salem, Holyday.
234 Letitia, Nacoda—H. Thawar.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Clyde.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
1060 Dalhousie, Hewett.
4173 H. M. Jumna, Richard—R.N.
661 Earl Canning.
654 Lord Elphinstone (s).
464 Lynx, Keats.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
523 Quangtung.
577 Sir John Lawrence.
408 H. M. Sind.
Teazer, Blomfield—R.N.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday :—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.	Rs.	A.	P.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	4	4
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ⅌ lb	0	2	3
Do 2nd sort, ⅌ lb	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), ⅌ lb	0	9	0
Do (round), ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	9
Shins, large, each ...	0	6	0
Do small do ...	0	5	0
Tongues, fresh, each.	0	4	0
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	8	0
Do 2nd sort do ...	0	4	0
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
VEAL (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	3	4	0
Fore do do	2	12	0
Hind do 2nd sort	2	8	0
Fore do do	2	0	0
Head, each ...	1	8	0
Liver and Heart ...	0	3	0
Feet, four ...	0	5	0
MUTTON (Gram fed).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
Breast, ⅌ lb ...	0	0	0
Head, each ...	0	0	0
MUTTON (1st sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb ...	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ⅌ lb ...	0	6	0
Breast, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	6
Head, each ...	0	4	0
MUTTON (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ⅌ lb ...	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	2	3
Do 2nd sort, each	0	2	0
KID (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do do	1	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	6	0
LAMB (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do do	0	13	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	6	0
PORK (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ⅌ lb ...	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ⅌ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roaster), each...	5	0	0
Do Head, ⅌ lb ...	0	2	0
Sausages, ⅌ lb ...	0	5	4
Bacon, ⅌ lb ...	0	5	4
POULTRY.			
Geese, each ...	6	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each ...	9	0	0
Do Hens, each ...	5	8	0
Ducks, large, each ...	1	1	0
Do middling, each	0	12	0
Fowls, Surat, large...	0	0	0
Do middling ...	0	0	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each ...	1	0	0
Do do middling, each ...	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	7	0
Do small, each	0	5	0
Eggs, each ...	0	0	6
Guinea Fowls ...	2	8	0
Coul doz ...	1	0	0
MILK AND BUTTER.			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ⅌ cup, 2 ozs ...	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ⅌ cup 2 ozs. ...	0	2	0
BREAD.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ⅌ lb...	0	2	0
Rolong, ⅌ lb ...	0	2	0
FIREWOOD.			
Babool, per candy ...	6	4	0
Kurmell, per candy...	5	8	0
Aine, per candy ...	7	8	0
SUGAR.			
Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer ...	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	9
Tea, 1st sort, ⅌ lb ...	1	0	0
" 2nd sort, ⅌ lb ...	0	12	0
OIL.			
Cocoanut, 1st sort per maund ...	4	8	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	6	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	1	10	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	4	0
GHEE.			
Ghee, Surat, per seer.	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do ...	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do ...	0	6	0
GRAIN.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gram, Jambooseer, per candy ...	31	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ⅌ cdy.	21	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	23	0	0
Oorced, Ghogary, do	32	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	30	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, do	26	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy ...	30	0	0
Rice, Jerasul, ⅌ phara.	6	0	0
Do Seegundee, do.	5	4	0
Do Common, do.	4	12	0
Barley (new) ⅌ candy	22	0	0
Do (old) do...	19	0	0
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer ...	0	1	3
Do small do...	0	1	0
Do Poona or Surat, large, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	8
Do small, do ...	0	0	6
Yams, white, ⅌ seer...	0	0	8
Do red, do ...	0	0	6
Onions do ...	0	0	4
Cabbages, large, each	0	0	0
Do small ...	0	0	0
Turnips, large ⅌ doz...	0	6	0
do small do ...	0	4	0
Cauliflowers, large, each ...	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Carrots, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	6
Celery, large, each ...	0	0	6
Lettuces, each ...	0	1	3
Beet, large, do ...	0	2	0
Do small, do ...	0	1	6
Radishes, white, per dozen ...	0	1	0
Do. red do. ...	0	4	0
Tomatoes, ⅌ seer ...	0	1	0
Green Peas, do ...	0	1	0
French Beans, do ...	0	0	9
Knohl Kohl, ⅌ doz...	0	12	0
Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	3
Do Bombay do	0	0	3
Pumpkins, large, each	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Cucumbers, ⅌ seer ...	0	6	0
Artichoke, do ...	0	1	6
Beans, double, do ...	0	2	0
Parsley, ⅌ bundle ...	0	0	6
Watercresses, do ...	0	0	6
Roselles, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	0
FRUITS.			
Pineapple, large, each	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Pomeloes, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Guavas, large, ⅌ doz	0	6	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Oranges, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	9	0
Grapes, white, ⅌ seer	0	0	0
Do black, do	0	0	0
Melons, Water, large each ...	0	0	0
Do do small, each ...	0	0	0
Do Musk, large, each ...	0	0	0
Do do small, each ...	0	0	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen ...	0	5	0
Do small, red, do	0	3	0
Do large, yellow	0	3	0
Do small, yellow	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, ⅌ doz...	0	6	0
do sour, do ...	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, ⅌ doz...	3	0	0
Do Bombay, do...	0	12	0
Apples, Verona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Figs, Bombay, do...	0	0	0
Figs, Poona, do...	0	6	0
Grapes, Cabool, ⅌ box	0	0	0
Pears, Verona, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Peaches, ⅌ seer ...	0	0	0
Mangoes, Poona, ⅌ doz ...	0	0	0
FRESH FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, ⅌ pair ...	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Surmye, large, each.	1	4	0
Do small, do ...	0	12	0
Bonie, very large, ⅌ doz ...	3	0	0
Do large, ⅌ doz...	0	12	0
Goolle, large, each.	2	8	0
Do small, do	1	8	0
Bhing, large, each...	0	8	0
Do small, do ..	0	4	0
Baum, large, each ...	0	0	0
Prawns, large, ⅌ doz	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	2	0
Shrimps, ⅌ handful	0	0	3
Bumlows, ⅌ score...	0	0	0
Jiptee, large, do ...	0	8	0
Do small, do ...	0	4	0
DRY FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, large, each ...	0	2	0
Do do, small, each	0	1	0
Surmye, large, do	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Palah, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	1	0
Dhomee large, do	0	0	9
Do small, do	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, ⅌ doz	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Bumslows, ⅌ doz	0	0	6

A YOUNG man in Delaware has made his *debut* on the stage in order to defray his expenses while studying for the ministry.

NATIVE PROVERBS.—The idea that experience is an effectual teacher whose lessons do not require to be twice learned, which is expressed in English by the proverb, "The burnt child dreads the fire," finds expression in Hindee also in several characteristic sayings, as for example ;—" Dúdh ká jalah cábách phúnk phúnk pítá," *i. e.* "He who has been scalded by milk, wont even drink buttermilk without blowing it." There is here an allusion to the Hindu custom of boiling fresh milk before it is used, but of course the cooling the buttermilk would be superfluous as there would be no likelihood of its having been heated. A still plainer version of the same thing is, "Sámp ká ká'á rasri se dartá hai." "The snake-bitten startles at a rope's end." Another case in which a difference between their proverbs corresponds with a difference in the social life of the Briton and the Hindu is contained in the well known advice, "Cut your coat according to your cloth." Now coats and cutting of cloth is what many of the Hindus know very little about, but who so poor as to have no sheet to draw over him when he sleeps ; hence the saying, "Jitni chálar utná páwn pasáriye," "As far as the covering goes so far stretch your feet."—*Delhi Gazette.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
ESERRVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
On London—6 months' sight............1s. 10⅜d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ....1s. 10¼d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ....242 Francs.
Letters of Credit...........................1s. 10⅜d. "
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commisson 1s. 10½d. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY | RANGOON | HONGKONG
CALCUTTA | SINGAPORE | SHANGHAI
AKYAB | BATAVIA | HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY.
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES ;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION ; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES.
Bombay. | Calcutta.
Kurrachee. | Madras.
Lahore. | Agra.
Hongkong. | Shanghai.
Edinburgh.
LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per ann., subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
At 4 per cent. ditto 6 ditto ditto
At 3 per cent. ditto 3 ditto ditto
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge ; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.
H. K. GREGORY, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 19th August 1871.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day : Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.
BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, immediately, the PROPERTY of an OFFICER proceeding to ENGLAND—
BAY ARAB CHARGER, 14-3, 10 years. Price Rs. 600.
BROWN AUSTRALIAN MARE, 15-1, 7 years, very good in Harness. Price Rs. 550, or with Trap and Tandem Harness, Rs. 850.
Apply to Captain ROBERTS, R.A., Kirkee.

FOR SALE, THREE LOCOMOTIVES in excellent order, made expressly for use in India and admirably adapted for working branch lines. They are tank engines with 4 wheels, 3 ft. 6 inches diameter, coupled. They have 10 inch diameter cylinders, with an 18 inch stroke ; the fire-boxes are copper ; the tubes, brass ; wheel base, 5 ft. 9 inches.—Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show :—
New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	38 9	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.................................. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust or the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.
The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS ; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department :—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Peirce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	F. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £84,37,750-15- 4
of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits ; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
. J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C., PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.